The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Progress of the Revolutions in China and Japan.

Great Flood and Loss of Life in Maryland.

Sixty Persons Reported Drowned at Elicott City.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Movements of the Rebels in China—The War in Japan—The City of Yeddo Besieged.

MACAO, Friday, June 12, via LONDON, Friday, July 24.

Intelligence has been received from the North that the entire rebel army which besieged Tien-tsin, after abandoning the attempt to take that city, left the Peiho River and marched off in a southerly direction.

Important news has reached here from Japan *via* Shanghae.

The Mikado has proclaimed anew the edicts against native Christians.

The civil war continued. The party of the Shagoon was gaining strength. It was reported that STOLS-BASHI had raised an army of 200,000 men, and assisted by a fleet of seven vessels of war, was seriously menacing the City of Yeddo.

The natives in and around Osaka were throwing every obstacle in the way of foreigners, to prevent them from buying land there according to the treaty stipulations.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Discussion in the House of Commons on the Bribery Bill.

LONDON, Friday, July 24.

In the House of Commons to-night the Bribery bill was under consideration.

Mr. HENRY FAWCETT, member for Brighton, moved that the clause providing that election expenses be paid out of the local rates, and not by the candidates, which had been stricken out, be restored to the bill.

Mr. DISRAELI deprecated the reinsertion of this clause as dangerous to the passage of the bill. It gave no guarantee to rate-payers against the expenses caused by improper candidates or political adventurers. He hoped the House would not agree to the motion.

After a long discussion, Mr. FAWCETT'S motion was rejected, and the Bribery bill was finally passed.

SERVIA.

Further Arrests for the Murder of Prince Michel.

VIENNA, Friday, July 24.

Dispatches from Belgrade report that the Secretary and servants of Prince ALEXANDER KARAGEORGEWICH are now on trial on charge of complicity in the plot for the murder of Prince MICHEL.

Prince KARAGEORGEWICH has sent a telegraphic dispatch to Belgrade denying the jurisdiction of the Court over the members of his household, now on trial, and he denounces the testimony which has been elicited as confessions compelled from the prisoners by torture.

FRANCE.

The Franco-Mexican Bonds.

PARIS, Friday, July 24.

The Corps Legislatif was engaged to-day in a debate on the subject of the Franco-Mexican bonds.

SPAIN.

The Southampton and Aspinwall Steamship Line.

LONDON, Friday, July 24.

It is reported to-day, on the authority of telegrams received from Madrid, that the Spanish Government will make St. Juan de Puerto Rico a free port in case the ships of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, plying between Southampton and Aspinwall, will stop at that port, instead of St. Thomas, as at present.

A GREAT FLOOD.

Baltimore Partially Submerged—Several Lives Reported Lost—Great Destruction of Property—Sixty Lives Reported Lost at Elicott City.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 24.

Rain commenced falling early this morning. After a slight intermission, it began to pour in torrents, and up to this hour—2 P. M.—has continued to fall incessantly. That portion of the city adjacent to Jones' Falls, is inundated and travel is entirely suspended in that vicinity. Frederick and Harrison streets are completely flooded. Also Centre Market space, and the Maryland Institute is surrounded by a sheet of rushing, foaming water, that is carrying everything like hogsheads, barrels, bales of hay, &c., with it. The first floors of the stores on the streets named are under water, and the merchants have been compelled to remove their goods to upper stories. The loss will be very heavy, but cannot now be estimated. No loss of life has yet been reported.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 24—10 P. M.

The flood to-day subsided as suddenly as it arose. Shortly after 4 o'clock the water was carried off within the banks of Jones' Falls. At this hour the damage cannot be approximately estimated, but none of the estimates place it below $3,000,000. Hundreds of stores were submerged, and many hogsheads of molasses on the wharves and sugar in warehouses were entirely destroyed. A number of buildings and stores were undermined and damaged. DENMEAD'S foundry and BENTLEY'S iron works were partially swept away. The gas works supplying the eastern part of the city were submerged and that section is without gas to-night.

Some of the water mains are reported carried away.

The loss of life in the city has not been ascertained. It is believed, however, that but few have been drowned. Mr. WARDS, who was reported drowned, was saved and is well. Col. WEBSTER, Collector of the Port, rescued a drowning man by rushing in four feet of water as the man was being borne away in a torrent, completely exhausted.

The trains to Washington are running. The damage to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is comparatively small. On the Northern Central Road the damage is reported to be greater, and the trains will not run for several days.

A telegram this afternoon from Ellicott City, (formerly Ellicott's Mills,) reports the Granite Mills carried away, and sixty lives lost. Dr. OWENS' entire family, except himself, were drowned.

The water commenced rising a few minutes before 1 o'clock, and rose at the rate of two inches per minute, and has continued to rise up to this hour, 2:45 P. M. Calvert-street is flooded to Lexington, within a few feet of Monument-square; North-street almost its entire length, to the depth of four to eight feet; Holliday-street to Fayette-street; Ford's Theatre being surrounded by water which is passing down Holliday and Baltimore streets. Gay, Frederick and Harrison streets are entirely submerged. The water at Jones' Falls is several feet above the bridges, and it is not yet known whether they have been swept away. On many of the wharves south of Pratt-street, from the Falls to Frederick-street, the water is several feet deep. A city passenger car was swept from the track on Gay-street down Harrison, with a number of passengers. The wildest rumors prevail in regard to the number of drowned, some estimating the number drowned at seven; others others say all were saved but one, Mr. WARDS, a printer, who was drowned. It is impossible now to get the facts. A number of dray horses and some drivers are reported drowned. There is no communication between the eastern and western portions of the city. The flood is sweeping everything before it. There is no communication South (by telegraph,) all the lines being down. No such flood has ever been known here.

GEORGIA.

The Columbus Prisoners—Democratic State Convention—The Legislature.

ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, July 24.

The Military Commission for the trial of the Columbus prisoners met this morning and adjourned *sine die*. The prisoners were remanded to the custody of the Post Commandant at Columbus, and will be released on $2,000 bail each for their future appearance, in case they are called on by the State.

The Democratic Convention to-day nominated Gen. JOHN B. GORDON and Hon. JOHN L. CLARKE electors for the State at large, and Gen. W. S. WOFFORD and THOMAS M. NORWOOD alternates. The following was unanimously adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That as a Convention of the Democratic Party of Georgia, we unanimously ratify the nomination of HORATIO SEYMOUR for President, and FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr., for Vice-President, and pledge them our hearty and cordial support; we approve the platform of principle adopted by the late Convention of the National Democratic Party at New-York, and receive and adopt it, not only for its soundness, but because it recognizes the equality of all the States of the Union.

The House passed the following by a vote of 117 to 20.

Resolved, That we respectfully and earnestly petition the Congress of the United States to remove from every citizen of Georgia, irrespective of party association, the disabilities imposed by the third section of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as article fourteen.

Gov. BULLOCK sent a message to both Houses, in which he congratulates the people on the establishment of civil government, declares the new State constitution not proscriptive, applauds the freedom of the ballot box, declares that we are a nation and not a collection of independent sovereignties; claims that the National Legislature should have the right to declare who shall be citizens; lauds the present labor system in the State as the most efficient in the world; approves the removal of political disabilities as fast as the relations of the Southern people to the General Government will justify.

The Democratic demonstration closed last night with a grand torchlight procession. The city was brilliantly illuminated, and the crowd dispersed at midnight cheering for SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

Icebergs in the St. Lawrence—Jeff. Davis at Quebec.

QUEBEC, C. E., Friday, July 24.

Fifty-six more sailing vessels have arrived here this year, up to date, than in 1867. Outward bound vessels are kept, by a large number of icebergs, in the lower St. Lawrence, and several vessels had to put back in consequence. Vessels arrived from sea to-day report few vessels in the River.

The Troy, N. Y., Press excursionists left by boat yesterday, highly delighted with the hospitalities extended to them.

JEFFERSON DAVIS and family are here, and will remain a few days.

We have had heavy rain all day.

Session of the Fenian Senate at Baltimore.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 24.

The Fenian Congress is still in session here, and is expected to close its session to-morrow. All that has transpired of their secret session is that they have been in close communication with military men from various sections of this country, and also with military representatives from Canada. A spy from Canada managed to worm himself last night into one of the Fenian circles, sitting immediately under the room occupied by the Senate, and but for the timely interference of some leading members of the organization, the spy would have been roughly used. He was summarily ejected.

Sentence of the Buffalo Incendiaries.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Friday, July 24.

Three of the gang of incendiaries who destroyed so much property in this city within a few years past received their sentences this morning in the Superior Court. NICHOLAS SMITH and MARTIN REBB were each sentenced to the State Prison for fourteen years and PHILLIP FEISS for seven years. All three of the prisoners are Germans; the two last-named have families, and hitherto have borne excellent reputations.

Sheriff CHAS. DARSEY leaves to-morrow morning with the three incendiaries for Auburn State Prison. The parting of the two latter with their innocent and helpless wives and little children was heart-rending in the extreme.

The Collector of Taxes in Richmond Removed.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, July 24.

One of the securities on the official bond of H. L. WIGAND, Collector of City Taxes, having withdrawn, the City Council last night appointed a committee to receive the books and money from him. WIGAND, this morning, refused to give them up, claiming that the Council was not a legal body, and he having been appointed by the military could not obey their order. Gen. STONEMAN was appealed to, and he issued an order removing WIGAND and putting EDMUND WINNE in his place. The Collector handed over his books and papers under protest. WIGAND was appointed some time ago, but in consequence of getting his security approved he only took possession of his office a few weeks since.

Gen. Grant at Cheyenne—A Fight with Indians.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, July 24.

A dispatch from Georgetown, Colorado, states that Gen. GRANT and party arrived there yesterday and would leave for Cheyenne to-day.

Information from Fort Reno states that on the 19th inst. while nine soldiers were hunting cattle they came upon a party of Indians. A skirmish ensued and the Indians retreated a short distance when they were reinforced. Major CLARK with thirty cavalrymen and a howitzer came to the assistance of the troops and opened fire, to which the Indians responded and again fell back, but upon being freshly reinforced they made a stand and drove the soldiers back, killing one and wounding one,

Base Ball Match in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Friday, July 24.

The Erie (Seniors) Base Ball Club, of Buffalo, played a game to-day with the Alerts (Juniors) of this city, which was won by the latter by a score of 70 to 23.

Attacked by Highwaymen in Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Friday, July 24.

Major M. T. MOODY, a well-known citizen of this town, was attacked by highwaymen in the street last night, knocked down, severely beaten, and robbed of his watch and money. He was found this morning in a neighboring door-yard insensible.

Dedication of Wells Seminary at Aurora, N. Y.

AUBURN, N. Y., Friday, July 24.

The Wells Seminary for Young Ladies, located at Aurora, Cayuga County N. Y., was dedicated yesterday with imposing and interesting ceremonies. The building and furniture cost over $150,000, and were the free gift of HENRY WELLS, Esq., the great expressman, to the educational interests of the country. Addresses were made by Hon. N. K. HALL, Hon. CHARLES J. FOLGER, Hon. CHARLES B. SEDGWICK, Rev. Dr. PRIME, GEORGE W. CURTIS and WILLIAM H. BOGART. Mr. WELLS the founder of the institution, delivered a very appropriate and well written presentation address on the occasion. More than 1,000 people were in attendance.

The Grave of Gerard Halleck at New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Friday, July 24.

A monument having been recently erected in the Evergreen Cemetery of this city to the memory of GERARD HALLECK, late editor of the *Journal of Commerce*, and formerly President of the New-York Associated Press, the congregation and Sabbath school of the Reformed Church, of which he was the founder, this afternoon paid their annual visit to his grave and decorated it profusely with flowers. An address was delivered by Rev. Dr. CARROLL, pastor of the church. All the exercises were appropriate and interesting.

A Philadelphia Merchant Missing—Supposed Murder.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 24.

SAMUEL NICHOLSON, a dry goods' merchant on Market-street, has been missing since last night. He left the city to visit the Falls of the Schuylkill, and left there about 9 o'clock in the evening, in a boat, which was found drifting in the river this morning, with his hat, coat and vest. He had with him a gold watch and considerable money, and foul play is apprehended. The river has been dragged without success.

Tennessee Nominations for Congress.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, July 24.

The Republican Convention of the Eighth Congressional District met at Brownsville yesterday. There was a split in the Convention, nearly one-half bolting. One party nominated the Hon. D. A. MUNN, the present member, and the other nominated Gen. W. J. SMITH. Much bitterness exists between the two wings.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 24.

ADJOURNMENT SETTLED.

The question of adjournment was finally disposed of in the House to-day by clinching the resolution of yesterday, as the House, when it concurred in the Senate's action yesterday, was not aware that the Tax bill was signed. Mr. WASHBURNE consented to enter a motion to reconsider, in order to be prepared for the emergency of a veto, but that having passed, he to-day moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, which was finally carried, after a sharp fight, by yeas 76, nays 71. It will require the separate action of both Houses now to extend the session, but the effort will doubtless be made.

THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

President JOHNSON, in conversation with an office-hunter to-day, remarked that the number of commercial and Indian treaties, as well as important nominations pending in the Senate which required immediate action, was so large that an extra session of the Senate for Executive business will be absolutely necessary. In conversation with another party regarding Southern affairs, he remarked that he could not consistently recognize the officers of the reorganized States as loyal officers, and consequently will be obliged either not to hold intercourse with them, or address himself to the officers who, in his opinion, are legally entitled to recognition; then he added, or the officers elected under his so-called Provisional Government. He predicted that the withdrawal of the troops from the Southern States would result in the destruction of the carpet-bag Governments, and added a hope that this result would be accomplished without bloodshed. He further stated that the Radicals have run their race in all the States but Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, for the reason that with the return of civil government, the people, no longer tormented by military power, will reinstate the Constitutional Governments. If, he added, Congress would hold military control over them until the next election for State officers, matters might take another turn, but peace or civil law means constitutional rule, and consequently the restoration of the Southern States on the basis of "my policy" is not altogether a thing of hope.

MORE IMPEACHMENT PROJECTS.

The new Southern members seem to have banded together and put themselves under the lead of BUTLER for another impeachment raid. Three attempts were made to-day to get this subject into the House, and an attempt was also made to get an evening session for the same purpose, but it failed, the House agreeing to adjourn until 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning, and then to proceed to business on the Speaker's table. The Committee of Southern members who were to present resolutions of impeachment to the Reconstruction Committee were not received by that body. No effort will be spared, however, by the newly-fledged aspirants for Congressional notoriety, under the lead of BUTLER, to throw this firebrand into the House, and thus defer adjournment if possible. Of course there are some exceptions, but a week's contact with most of the new men has not created a very exalted idea of their practical sense or discretion in the minds of the old members. In the Senate the majority of the new members are of far higher standing.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

The President has signed the *Ad Interim* Appointment bill, and his friends say he will either sign or return the Freedmen's Bureau bill to-morrow. It will become a law without his signature if it goes over until Monday. In regard to this bill the President is in a peculiar position. One section of it terminates the Bureau absolutely on the 1st of January, which he would like very much to approve; but another virtually prohibits him from removing Gen. HOWARD from the position as Commissioner. While not desiring to do this, he yet regards it as a serious infringement upon his constitutional power. The Deficiency bill, which contains $500,000 for reconstruction, is the only other important measure about which there is doubt, but it is generally believed he will sign it.

SOUTHERN STATE GOVERNMENTS.

Two bills passed, one in the House and the other in the Senate, to-day, respecting the States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas. That reported from the Reconstruction Committee of the House provides new provisional Governments for these States, and passed, after brief debate. It is doubtful if it is reached in the Senate. That reported by Mr. WILSON in the Senate is a joint resolution providing for the vacation of all offices in these States now held by persons who cannot take the test oath, and for filling them with persons who can. It is doubtful if this is reached in the House. Complaints from the best loyal sources in Virginia are reaching the War Department against Gen. STONEMAN'S management, which is resulting in keeping rebels in office, contrary to the letter and spirit of the Reconstruction acts.

THE REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

Gen. GARFIELD, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, will, when the Senate bill for the reduction of the army establishment is reached, report some amendments of secondary importance and try to get a vote. The House Committee will especially urge action on the clause giving arms to Southern States, but as this measure is one of the last in order on the Speaker's table, the chances for its final passage are not very good. To say nothing of the strong opposition which has developed on the Republican side against voting arms into the hands of unorganized militia, the feeling against any further reduction of the army, in view of possible contingencies in the South, is rapidly increasing.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate went into Executive session to-day at noon, and remained with closed doors until 5 o'clock. The Sandwich Island Reciprocity Treaty occupied a greater portion of the session. The debate was unusually animated, and plainly developed the fact that the treaty would not receive the required two-thirds vote for ratification, whereupon its friends consented to a proposition to lay it on the table. It is probable that at some future period it will be recovered, and some of the objectionable features will be stricken out, when it will pass. The Chinese Treaty was also considered, but no conclusion was reached.

THE ALASKA BILL.

The conference report on the Alaska bill was agreed to in the House this morning, after Gen. BANKS had put BUTLER down in a handsome manner. On agreeing to the report the yeas were 91 and the nays were 50.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee this morning decided to ask a conference on the Funding bill and it was agreed to. There is a bare possibility that something may be agreed upon notwithstanding the fact that the views of the two Houses are as far apart as they well can be and relate to the same subject.

LOAN CERTIFICATES.

The three per cent. Loan Certificate bill passed the House this morning, on a report from the Ways and Means Committee without amendment.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, July 24.

REORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA DISTRICTS.

By direction of the President, the Secretary of War will soon issue a general order reorganizing the existing Militia Districts in the South, in consequence of a number of States having been admitted to representation in Congress, and civil authority restored therein. A number of the officers now on duty in that section, will accordingly be relieved and ordered to other posts.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Gen. HOWARD, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, has just issued a circular promulgating the act of Congress to continue the Bureau for one year, which became a law a few days ago without the approval of the President, together with the decision of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, stating that none of the provisions of the act went into effect before July 16, 1868. The Commissioner announces that the restoration of officers authorized by the act is equivalent to a reappointment. Assistant Commissioners of the Treasury are directed to forward the names of such officers as may be required reassignment under the act.

GEN. CASEY RETIRED.

Brevet Major-Gen. SILAS CASEY, Colonel Fourth Infantry, having served over forty consecutive years, has been, on his own application, by direction of the President, retired from active service and his name entered upon the retired list of officers, of the grade to which he now belongs.

GOV. SCOTT, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The President has accepted the resignation of Brevet Major-Gen. ROBERT K. SCOTT, to take effect from and after July 6.

CONSULS RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized ADOLPH BADER as Consul for Bavaria at New-Orleans, La.; ADOLPH WEIS, Consul for Peru in Boston, and FREDERICK A. RABLEY, Consul for Peru in Baltimore.

NOMINATIONS.

The President this afternoon sent to the Senate the following nominations: J. LYLE DICKEY, of Illinois, and J. HUBLEY ASHTON, of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Attorney-Generals; ROBERT A. CRAWFORD, Collector of Customs at Brazos de Santiago; ERASTUS D. WEBSTER, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Third District of New-York; B. GERRISH, Sr., of New-Hampshire, Consul at Nantez; NEILSON POE, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Third District of Maryland.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The following has just been issued:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 23, 1868.

Abstract of quarterly reports of the National Banking Associations of the United States, showing their condition on the morning of the first Monday in July, 1868, before the commencement of business:

Resources.

Loans and discounts	$643,968,436 44
United States bonds deposited to secure circulation	331,761,850 00
United States bonds and securities deposited to secure deposits	37,013,650 00
United States bonds and securities on hand	42 680,400 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	19,491,810 16
Due from National Banks	110,822,541 32
Due from other banks and bankers	9,259,662 72
Banking House / Other real estate / Furniture and fixtures	22,332,668 52
Current expenses	2,833,600 75
Premiums	2,398,011 28
Checks and other cash items	123,827,331 15
Bills of National Banks	13,086,281 00
Bills of other banks	337,230 00
Specie	20,752,021 56
Fractional currency	1,888,076 28
Legal-tender notes	98,660,085 00
Compound interest notes	19,494,850 00
Three per cent. certificates	44,675,000 00
Aggregate	$1,545,285,506 18

Liabilities.

Capital stock	$411,649,451 00
Surplus fund	74,796,987 99
Circulating notes outstanding:	
National	288,008,142 00
State	3,049,137 00
Individual deposits	568,138,357 27
United States deposits	23,955,865 14
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	3,466,661 90
Due to National Banks	112,446 248 36
Due to other banks and bankers	27,321,444 34
Aggregate	$1,545,285,506 18

JOHN J. KNOX,
Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, July 24.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock.

Mr. ANTHONY reported from the Committee on Printing a joint resolution relative to printing specifications of patents, which was taken up and passed.

It provides that no bills, above the contract price for printing specifications, shall be paid, except the additional sum per thousand ems estimated by the Committee on Printing as the additional cost.

SAFETY OF PASSENGERS AT SEA.

Mr. CHANDLER called up the joint resolution to regulate the carriage of passengers on steamships and other vessels.

Mr. CONNESS asked how many passengers are to be allowed under the bill by vessels of a given tonnage.

Mr. MORGAN, who had charge of the bill, said it does not effect the general law on that subject, but merely gives additional space to passengers, and that its provisions are the result of a conference between ship owners, the Commissioners of Emigration at New-York and Baltimore, and the Treasury Department, the bill having been drawn at the Department.

Mr. CONNESS moved to amend by adding a proviso that the provisions of this act shall not apply to ships carrying emigrants from the East to California, which was agreed to. The bill was passed.

This bill provides that no vessel shall carry a greater number of passengers than in the following proportions: On the second deck, or within a compartment thereof, not being an orlop deck, one passenger for every one hundred and twenty cubic feet of clear space, and on the main and spar decks, one passenger for every one hundred feet of clear space contained therein—the space in each case to be ascertained in the manner provided by law for the measurement of tonnage. For carrying a greater number of statute adults than above allowed, a penalty is provided of $50 for each passenger in excess; and in case the excess exceeds twenty-five per centum of the allowable number, the owner or agent is liable to a fine of $2,000 and imprisonment for six months, and the master to imprisonment from six to twelve months.

Further provisions prescribe a fine of from $500 to $2,000 for carrying passengers on orlop or temporary decks, or on decks where the height between the decks is less than six feet, or where ventilation is insufficient, and in the case of sailing vessels for carrying passensengers, except upon one deck situated immediately below the upper main deck or in deck houses.

The Committees of both Houses are requested to prepare and submit at the beginning of the December session, a bill for the better protection of emigrants on shipboard. The last clause exempts from the foregoing provisions all ships engaged in carrying passengers from New-York to California.

RIVER AND HARBOR SURVEYS.

Mr. CHANDLER called up the joint resolution in relation to surveys and examinations of rivers and harbors, which was passed.

THE TEST OATH.

Mr. WILSON introduced the following joint resolution, which was passed:

Resolved, &c., That the persons now holding civil offices in the Provisional Governments of Virginia and Texas who cannot take and subscribe to the oath prescribed by the act entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office, and for other purposes, approved July 2, 1862," shall, on the passage of this resolution, be removed therefrom, and it shall be the duty of the District Commander to fill the vacancies so created by the appointment of persons who can take said oath.

COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

A committee of conference was ordered on the bill to establish a line of steamships between New-York and certain ports of Europe.

THE ALEXANDRIA CANAL.

Mr. CHANDLER called up the bill relative to the Alexandria Canal.

Mr. CAMERON rose and said the Senate did not know what it was about in passing such a bill. It authorized a company to build a bridge that, in a short time, would, doubtless, pass into the hands of a monopoly that is already so powerful that it has thus far prevented any connection between Washington and the North and West except through its line, namely, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He referred, as an example of its power, to a bill which he desired to have passed some time since to authorize the construction of a line between Washington and Baltimore, but which the Committee on Commerce refused to support; while the year afterward he learned that a bill granting a similar franchise was passed. He offered an additional section, providing that any railroad company hereafter desiring to construct a railroad in the District of Columbia shall be at liberty to cross the said bridge, requiring the canal to commute fares and check baggage for any such company; the rates to be fixed by referees and forbidding the privilege to any company that shall refuse to connect with or check the baggage of another company so authorized.

Mr. SHERMAN likewise pronounced this a bill to enable the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to control a further monopoly. That Company now controls the Maryland Legislature so that it is impossible to build a railroad through Maryland without their consent, and Washington is substantially isolated from the rest of the United States. They refuse to connect with any other company, while they avail themselves of the liberal policy of Ohio and other States to make connections in every direction. They have even refused to make connections with the Northern Central, a railroad that greatly promotes the convenience of the West. If they got possession of this bridge, they would monopolize the travel of the South as well as the North. The only other bridge, the Long Bridge, being an effete structure. There is, he said, a great deal of feeling on this subject in the West, which is utterly powerless unless granted some relief. The control of this road to Alexandria would complete their monopoly of every approach to Washington. He would never vote for any bill to extend their power of this monopoly.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, who had introduced the bill, indignantly repelled the idea that he or the Committee on Commerce had acted in the interest of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, whose influence, he pronounced the biggest bugaboo in the world. He said in regard to the bill Mr. CAMERON had referred to, that it was passed at that Senator's solicitation.

Mr. CAMERON denied that that was so.

Mr. MORRILL—The Senator did solicit me for my influence, and I gave it.

Mr. CAMERON repeated that that year the Senator had refused. The bill passed the next year giving the franchise to other parties, by the procurement of harpies that came about the Senate. He intimated, however, that he had succeeded in getting the franchise away from them.

Mr. MORRILL reiterated that he had yielded to the Senator's solicitations in supporting the bill, and said the Senator overstepped the bounds of propriety in his insinuation against the Committee.

After further discussion between Messrs. MORRILL and CAMERON on this point, Mr. MORRILL offered a substitute for Mr. CAMERON'S amendment, providing that this company shall not grant to any railroad, or other company, the exclusive right to transfer passengers or freight over said bridge, and that any privilege granted to one corporation shall be extended to all, making application, on equal terms; and that the Company shall not sell or lease its corporate rights. Agreed to.

The bill then passed.

The bill authorizes the grantees of the Alexandria Canal Company to erect and maintain a bridge over the Potomac River from Georgetown to the Virginia shore, upon the piers upon which the acqueduct now rests, to have one or more ways for the passage of persons, animals and vehicles, and also with one or more tracks for the passage of engines and cars, and with such other conveniences as may be necessary for a railroad to connect on the Virginia shore with a railroad to Alexandria.

The time for completing the bridge is limited to five years from the passage of the bill.

It is further provided that the said Company shall not grant to any railroad or other corporation the exclusive right to transport passengers or freight over said railroad bridge; but any privilege granted to one corporation shall be extended to all who may make application for such privilege, on equal terms. And the said company shall not sell, transfer or lease their corporate rights to any company that will not check baggage or commute fares with all railroads north or south.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Mr. CHANDLER called up the House joint resolution in relation to surveys and examinations of rivers and harbors, which was passed.

It provides that the Secretary of War shall cause to be prepared and submitted to Congress in connection with the reports of such surveys and examinations, full statements of all facts tending to show to what extent the general commerce of the country will be promoted by the several works of improvement contemplated, to the end that public moneys shall not be applied excepting where such improvements shall tend to subserve the general commercial and navigation interest of the United States.

SETTLERS ON PUBLIC LANDS.

The House bill to protect the rights of actual settlers upon public lands was called up and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That in no case shall more than three sections of public lands of the United States be entered in any one township by scrip issued to any State under the act of July 2, 1862, for the establishment of an Agricultural College therein.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. SUMNER moved to go into Executive session.

Mr. CONNESS called for the yeas and nays, urging that the bill in regard to American citizens abroad be taken up.

Mr. SUMNER'S motion prevailed—29 to 17—and, at noon, the Senate went into Executive session.

CHINESE TREATY RATIFIED.

The Senate was in Executive session until 11:30 o'clock to-night. Nine hours' time of to-day's session was spent in the consideration of the treaty between China and the United States, which was ratified with amendments.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 10 o'clock.

TEMPORARY LOAN CERTIFICATES.

Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the Senate bill to provide for a further issue of temporary loan certificates for the purpose of redeeming the remainder of the outstanding compound interest notes. Passed.

PAYMENT OF CLERKS.

Mr. BUTLER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating for the temporary clerks in the Indian Bureau $20,000, and in the State Department $10,000, and for the expenses of the Surveyor-General's office in Utah $9,000.

Mr. MULLINS offered an amendment to raise a tax for the expenses of the military government in the Fourth Military District.

The Speaker ruled the amendment out of order.

Mr. KELSEY inquired as to the clerk in the State Department, charged with preparing commercial statistics, but who has been residing for the last two years in the City of Auburn?

Mr. POMEROY replied that that clerk had not been on the pay-roll since the commencement of the session, and that the office had been abolished.

The bill was then passed.

THE SPEAKER'S TABLE.

The House then proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:

The Senate amendments to the House bill to provide for the distribution of the reward offered by the President for the capture of JEFFERSON DAVIS. Nonconcurred in, and a committee of conference asked.

The Senate amendments to the House bill to provide an American line of mail and emigrant steamships between New-York and one or more European ports, were nonconcurred in and a committee of conference was asked.

The Senate joint resolution granting permission to officers and soldiers to wear the army badge, was passed.

The Senate amendments to the House bill for the exchange of public documents with foreign countries, were concurred in.

THE ALASKA APPROPRIATION.

The business on the Speaker's table was interrupted, and

Mr. BANKS, from the Conference Committee on the Alaska bill, made a report.

The preamble originally offered as an amendment by Mr. LOUGHBRIDGE, declaring the right of the House to intervene in treaties, is struck out, and the following clause substituted:

And whereas, Said stipulations cannot be carried into full force and effect except by legislation to which the consent of both Houses of Congress is necessary.

After a brief discussion, Mr. PAINE moved to lay the conference report on the table, which would be a rejection of the bill.

The motion was negatived by yeas 36, nays 80.

Mr. LOUGHBRIDGE, a member of the Conference Committee, explained the reason why he assented to the report instead of insisting on the preamble adopted on his own motion. He said the Senate would never consent to that preamble, and as it was merely a declaration of principle on the part of the House, it could be made in another manner hereafter instead of attaching it to the Alaska bill.

After a noisy and excited discussion, in which, however, nothing of any public interest was developed, the report of the Conference Committee was agreed to by a vote of yeas 91, nays 50.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The Senate bill relating to the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

The motion to reconsider the vote on taking a recess from Monday next was called up by Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, and laid on the table—yeas 76, nays 71. This makes the action of the House yesterday on that subject final.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said he was opposed to a recess, and wanted Congress to adjourn, but that for the sake of getting rid of Congress and its legislation he would vote yea.

SOUTH CAROLINA LAND SCRIP.

Mr. WITTEMORE, of South Carolina, introduced a bill relative to land scrip in South Carolina, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE POSTAL LAWS.

Mr. FARNSWORTH made a report from the Conference Committee on the bill further to amend the postal laws.

After considerable discussion, in which Mr. FARNSWORTH said, in reply to Mr. BINGHAM, that it contained nothing about the New-York Post Office,

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to lay the report on the table, which was negatived.

The report was then agreed to by 90 yeas to 33 nays.

RELIEF FOR CONTRACTORS.

The Senate bill for the relief of contractors for the construction of iron-clads and machinery was taken from the Speaker's table.

After considerable discussion it was referred to the Committee on Claims.

HOMESTEADS FOR SOLDIERS.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Indiana, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill reducing the time when honorably discharged soldiers can secure titles under the Homestead bill from five years to one year, which was passed.

LOYAL CITIZENS OF ALABAMA.

Mr. HAUGHEY introduced a joint resolution placing the loyal citizens of Alabama on equal terms with the citizens of other States, according to the act of July 4, 1864, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Mr. SYPHER introduced a bill to enforce the third section of the fourteenth article of the constitutional amendment, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

FOREIGN MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.

Also, a resolution for a money order system between the United States and France, which was referred to the Post Office Committee.

VIRGINIA AND TEXAS.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill, entitled

An act to provide for the more speedy reorganization of the States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, and for other purposes.

The first section authorizes the Constitutional Conventions of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, heretofore elected, to exercise the following powers in addition to the powers now authorized by law: To make removals and appointments of all officers of the Provisional Governments; to authorize the Provisional Governments to remove and appoint Registers and Judges of election, to be eligible to any elective office, and to organize and maintain a constabulary force to preserve the peace, and to aid in the execution of the law; to provide for the reassembling of the Conventions and for holding elections, particularly on the ratification of the Constitution, and to pass such ordinances, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, as they may deem necessary to protect all persons therein, in their lives, liberty and property.

The second section provides that the ordinances to be passed by such Conventions shall be enforced by the Provisional Governments until disapproved by Congress, not to be construed into a denial of jury trials for offences against the laws of those States.

The third section requires Military Commanders to give aid in preserving the peace and enforcing the law, and especially in suppressing unlawful obstructions and forcible resistance to the execution of the law.

The fourth section provides for the reassembling of the Mississippi and Virginia Conventions on the fourth Wednesday after the passage of this act, which shall proceed to frame Constitutions and submit the same to the people.

The fifth section repeals all laws conflicting with this act.

The bill was originally presented by Mr. RAUM to the Committee.

Mr. BECK, a member of the Reconstruction Committee, appealed to the House not to pass this bill not to consign those States to the hands of reckless political adventurers, not to arm a negro constabulary against the peaceful white inhabitants of those States, but rather to leave those States under the protection of the troops of the United States.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, declared himself in favor of every provision of the bill. He had no hope, however, that it would become a law. The Congress had resolved to adjourn on Monday next, and no one was so credulous as to suppose that the President would sign it or veto it before that time. He had remarked yesterday that he did not want to go into a "heads I win and tails you lose" election. He meant to say that if the Republicans lost the Southern States they could not object to their being counted against them, and if they won them, the President had said that their Governments were illegal and that their votes could not be counted, and the President held the purse and the sword, and the Senate, so far as heard from. [Laughter.] The New-York *World*, his (Mr. BUTLER'S) home organ, claimed that if Congress adjourned every Southern State could be carried by the Democratic ticket; so he (Mr. BUTLER) believed they were simply losing time in the consideration of this bill. If their reconstruction policy could stand, they ought to protect it. They ought to protect their action themselves, and their honor as legislators. How could that be done?

Here the fifteen minutes allowed to Mr. BUTLER expired, and he was prevented from answering his own question.

Mr. PAINE, another member of the Reconstruction Committee, addressed the House in advocacy of the bill, and in contradiction of some of the statements made by Mr. BECK.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, offered an amendment, making it a penal offence, punishable with fine and imprisonment, for any person in the said States to vote or to act as an officer of election in the ensuing Presidential election, and making it the duty of the President to prohibit such a thing.

Mr. BINGHAM closed the discussion and declared that the only difficulty in the present laws was that they had an apostate President who had no more care touching the execution of the laws than had the King of Dahomey. They desired, therefore, to amend those laws so as to aid their execution by the action of the people represented in their constitutional conventions.

Mr. WOOD moved to lay the bill on the table, which was negatived.

The question was taken on the amendment offered by Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, and it was agreed to.

The bill was then passed—yeas 112, nays 27—a strict party vote.

THE FUNDING BILL.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK a Committee of Conference was asked on the Funding bill, and Messrs. SCHENCK, LOGAN and BOUTWELL were appointed.

THE CONTINGENT FUND.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Accounts, presented a report on an investigation into the disbursement of the contingent fund of the House. The report shows that the charges on which the investigation was ordered were entirely unfounded, and that the number of House employes in the present Congress is only the same as in the Thirty-fifth Congress, when Mr. ORR was Speaker. The report closed with a resolution making changes in the issue of stationery, &c.

After some further discussion Mr. LOGAN asked Mr. BROOMALL whether the examination had shown any improper conduct on the part of Doorkeeper (Gen. LIPPINCOTT.)

Mr. BROOMALL replied that it had not. The Doorkeeper had followed certain precedents which the Committee regarded as bad ones, and he was the first to suggest some of the reforms recommended.

Mr. DAWES called attention to the fact that one stationery firm in Washington, which always gets the contract for supplying the House, was allowed six dollars a ream for paper which could be supplied by the manufacturer at two dollars.

Mr. BROOMALL said that the attention of the Committee had not been directed to the stationery contract. He presumed that the firm in question obtained it because they were the lowest bidders.

After further discussion the report was accepted and the resolutions were adopted.

PRIVATE RELIEF.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill for the relief of Lieut. JOHN H. ASTLER, of the Twenty-sixth Regiment Ohio Infantry. The bill was passed.

OUR CONSUL AT PANAMA.

Mr. VAN WYCK offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for information as to the absence from his post of the United States Consul at Panama. Adopted.

NEBRASKA LAND DISTRICT.

On motion of Mr. TAFFEE, the Senate bill to establish a new land district in Nebraska was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

The speaker stated that many members who were really in ill health had left the city, and that there might be a difficulty of keeping a quorum in the House to-morrow. He expressed the hope that members would attend all through to-morrow's session, in order that there might be a quorum to act on the Conference report on the Funding bill, if the Senate should reciprocate the request of the House for a Conference Committee, which the Senate had not yet done.

THE ALEXANDRIA CANAL.

The Senate amendments to the House bill relating to the Alexandria Canal were concurred in.

RAILROAD LANDS.

Mr. HOPKINS, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill requiring lands granted to aid in the construction of railroads, to be sold to actual settlers in quantities, no greater than a quarter section, and at prices not to exceed $2 50 an acre.

After debate, the House, at 5 o'clock, adjourned until 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning, when the business on the Speaker's table is to be proceeded with

THE SEYMOUR THIEVES.

Further Particulars of the Lynching of the Three Express Robbers Near Seymour, Ind.—General Operations of Thieves in that Neighborhood.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

SEYMOUR, Ind., Wednesday, July 22, 1868.

For a number of years Seymour, a village of perhaps 2,500 inhabitants, has been held in terrified subjection by a mere handful of skulking thieves, who have gradually grown courageous from the deplorable lack of earnest resistance, and have perpetrated outrages unparalleled in the chronicles of any densely populated city in the country. In the last few years property has depreciated in consequence of the corporation's acknowledged inability to suppress vice, and now the traveler hurries through the place, or shuns it altogether, because the extreme probability of robbery is constantly before his mind. This remarkable inclination to crime is almost enterely due to the influence exerted over the flexible young men of the vicinity by the infamous Reno family. This family of natural malefactors has for a long time been operating extensively in all kinds of crime, but in the last few years he has made express depredations a specialty. JOHN, SIM and FRANK RENO were the principal parties engaged in the robbery of an Adams Express car, two miles east of Seymour, in October, 1866, when the express car was boarded, the messenger rendered helpless, and the safes thrown out and rifled of their contents. They were recognized at the time, arrested afterward, taken before the Grand Jury and admitted to bail, but owing to the peculiar technicalities of the law of Jackson County, none of them have yet been brought to trial. JOHN forfeited his large amount of bail, and went westward to try his luck again. He tried it and it failed him. He was connected with the robbery of the Davies County, Missouri, safe, and was captured by the officers and sentenced to twenty-one years at hard labor.

In September, 1867, two pupils of the Reno tribe—WALKER HAMMONDS and MICHAEL COLLERAN—set about to rob an Adams Express car, near Seymour. They jumped into the car, presented pistols at the head of the helpless messenger, compelled him to give up his keys, and hastily snatched what they could from the safe—several thousand dollars. They, too, were arrested, and are now in jail at Brownstown, awaiting trial. COLLERAN has confessed to his participation in the crime; and both will doubtless be sent to the Penitentiary.

On the night of May 22, the extraordinary feat of stealing an engine, tender and express car on the Jeffersonville Railroad was accomplished by a small body of men. The thieves succeeded in getting possession of the engine, and, leaving the train behind, ran the express car from Marshfield to a point within a mile of Seymour, where, after throwing the messenger out, they took the two safes containing $96,000 in bonds and currency, and fled to the woods. There can be no doubt that the Renos were the prime movers in this robbery. On the morning of July 10, another similar robbery was attempted. At Brownstown, Indiana, a few miles from here, while the engine was taking water, several men jumped aboard the train, and, at a signal given by one of them, the locomotive and the express car were uncoupled, and run a distance of two miles. The plot for plunder had been discovered, and a counter-plot for the villains had been agreed upon. They were fired upon, and JAMES VOLNEY ELLIOT was shot and captured. The others managed to escape, but five of them, FRANK SPARKS, JOHN MOORE, HENRY JARRELL, CHARLES ROSEBERRY and FRELINGHUYSEN CLIFTON were recognized, and their capture made a mere question of time. MOORE also was shot and badly wounded. The citizens of Seymour were now aroused to the necessity of using strong measures to assert the supremacy of the law. Neither the corporation nor the county officials gave any indication of making any effort to suppress these repeated outrages, and the people determined to act for themselves. A Vigilance Committee was immediately organized. All good citizens were commanded to enter it, and all who did not obey were counted in sympathy with the thieves. Indignation meetings were held, and a great feeling was aroused. ELLIOT was sent to Cincinnati for safe keeping, and the Committee commenced its work. On the morning of the 11th the roads and the woods around the town were scoured by a hundred men, and on that day CHARLES ROSEBERRY was captured. The search for the others was continued, and two days afterward CLIFTON was taken. The work has been steadily kept up night and day ever since, but no additional captures have been made. It is commonly supposed that MOORE died from the wound he received.

Last Monday the Vigilance Committee received intelligence that the three men, CLIFTON, ROSEBERRY and ELLIOT, were to be taken by the officers to Brownstown that night, and the Committee determined to take the responsibility upon themselves. That night they quietly gathered about two miles west of Seymour. There was no noise or confusion about the gathering, and there was no excitement in town. As you already know, the train was signaled to stop, and when it had done so, was entered by a number of men, who demanded that the three prisoners be given to them. The guards were slow to comply, but they could offer no effectual resistance, and the men were torn from them. The prisoners thought it a rescue at first, but soon they saw the stern, revengeful faces of their captors, and they knew the terrible import of the moment. In the midst of the darkness, with scores of merciless men all around them, they were hurried away a few hundred feet up a narrow lane. Here their doom was pronounced, and a few moments given them to prepare to meet their fate. Words would do no good, and when all hope had fled, the men, with the exception of CLIFTON, assumed a dogged, determined air, and neither made confessions nor asked for mercy. CLIFTON fell on his knees, wept like a child, swore that he was innocent of all crime, and implored them to spare his life. ELLIOT, when asked to confess and disclose the names of those who were with him in the robbery, said with a contemptuous sneer: "Confess h—l; I'll tell you nothing; you've got me here, a thousand of you, now do your worst." ROSEBERRY said not a word. The mob was growing impatient, even at a minute's delay, and clamored for their death. A large spreading beech tree was chosen, and, while a score of hands were tying the prisoners' arms behind them, low, stout branches were sought for, and rough ropes were quickly twisted around the necks of the three men. All was in readiness, and, as a howl of vengeance went up from the mob, VOLNEY ELLIOT, ROSEBERRY and FRELINGHUYSEN CLIFTON were swung into the air, and hung by the neck until they were dead. It is said they struggled greatly, and died hard. The verdict of Lynch law executed, the crowd quietly dispersed, and left the bodies hanging.

In the morning the German farmer, upon whose place the deed was done, was nearly paralyzed with terror on seeing the three lifeless bodies, with blackened faces and protruding tongues, hanging in the air, and hardly had strength left to bring the news to town. None outside the Vigilance Committee was aware of what had occurred, and on his arrival he was surrounded by a great crowd of startled people who only waited to be informed where the work had been done to swarm thither. At 11 o'clock the Coroner proceeded to the spot, cut the bodies down, and held an inquest on them. The verdict simply was that they came to their death from strangulation at the hands of parties unknown. After the very little time consumed in coming to this conclusion, the remains of the men were given to their relatives, and shortly after buried in rough coffins in the Seymour Cemetery.

The men who thus suffered death at the hands of an outraged people were raised in Seymour, and all had respectable family connections in the neighborhood. They all had opportunities to pursue honest and remunerative avocations, but they preferred to live in idleness, and to emulate the examples of the Reno family in acquiring by robbery the means necessary for their support. ROSEBERRY did a little house and sign painting once in a while, but was noted as a thief for several years. His father is an honest, hard-working farmer, and lives near Owensboro, Kentucky. ELLIOT was employed at the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Depot for two years, and did some miscellaneous work about town for a year or two. During the last few years he had done very little except to aid the thieves about town with his knowledge of railroad matters. CLIFTON was once a farm hand, but of late years has been generally looked upon as a suspicious and dangerous character. The citizens of Seymour feel greatly relieved now, and, although they do not favor the violation of law and order, yet in their anxiety to redeem the character of their town, seem ready to give their sanction to any measure desired by the Vigilance Committee that will destroy the band of renegades infesting the country and give security.

Arrest of Frank Reno in Windsor.

From the Detroit Post, July 23.

Immediately after the express robbery, near Seymour, Ind., several arrests were made, but FRANK, the leader of the gang, could not be found. A reward of $1,000 was offered for his capture. Instead of notifying the police authorities of the several cities to look out for him, the officers of the express company gave PINKERTON and his detectives the exclusive job of going for RENO and the reward. But this short-sighted policy was a failure, for there are other detectives in the world beside PINKERTON'S. RENO was arrested last night in Windsor by detective SAM. PORT, and was locked up for further disposition. RENO is well known in this city and in Windsor. He has had frequent occasion to visit the latter town whenever he got into a scrape and was followed too closely for comfort, he immediately traveled for the border and enjoyed a season of repose at Windsor. He was personally known to the Detectives here, and if they had been notified that he was wanted he might doubtless have been secured before this. It has now been ascertained that when he fled from Seymour after the express robbery he came to Windsor. He obtained lodgings in an obscure shanty in the rear part of the town, and has kept himself very secluded. But the Detroit and Windsor Detectives knew that he was there, and watched him closely, and when they learned that he was wanted he was immediately arrested and locked up. He will be at once delivered up to the Indiana authorities to be dealt with according to law.

EUROPE.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

Austria and the Temporal Power—Married Priests—Servian and Bohemian Matters—Prince Napoleon's Tour—German Unity—Fishing in the North Sea.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CASTLE WIGGEN, Switzerland, Sunday, July 5.

I wonder what Dr. MOREL, the celebrated French physician, who gave evidence as to the health of Count CHORINSKY, would say in regard to the sanity of the Pope, and what scientific name he would give his sickness. We do not, however, absolutely need his opinion in this country, the world having formed its own on that subject. Every body was concerned about the effect the allocution of the Pope would have on the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, and, indeed, many people were afraid that it would produce a reaction. But nothing of the kind has taken place; the allocution, on the contrary, has opened the eyes of the Emperor, and he is resolved to emancipate Austria from Rome and its influence. The principles which are openly expressed in some clerical prayers, and which shamelessly advocate even perjury in the interest of the Church, have only strengthened the Emperor in his resolution, and thus sustained, Baron BEUST, who may act freely and in accordance with the desire of the majority.

The allocution of the Pope is to be officially answered, but meanwhile a circular has been sent to all diplomatic representatives of Austria, informing them to state that the allocution has not produced the effect the Roman Curia looked for. The war of the Feudals and Ultramontanes against the people and its liberal Government has now literally commenced, and I hope in the interest of humanity and common sense it may be a final struggle.

It is expected the old Pope will soon be with the saints, for he has had lately some very severe fits of epilepsy, and any of them may result fatally. The Pope when a young man was quite subject to these fits. He was then a Lieutenant in the Papal Guards, or desirous of becoming one, but his promotion was prevented by this malady. He intended to go over to the Church, but as the canonical law does not permit cripples, or men with such weakness to become priests, he could not be admitted until cured by a miracle performed by a former teacher. The death of the Pope in such a fit would change the whole state of affairs at once, for another HILDEBRAND cannot live in our age. Cardinal ANTONELLI is said to be about to resign and Cardinal BERARDI is mentioned as likely to be his successor.

MARRIED PRIESTS.

In Naples the marrying of priests is in fashion. All the emancipated priests who work at the paper, *L'Emancipatore Cattolica*, have taken wives unto themselves. In olden times—that is, during the first thousand years after Christ—matrimony was not forbidden to priests and Bishops, though, from the very first, acetics thought it meritorious to conquer the flesh. Until the end of the fourth century matrimony had not been prohibited. Pope HADRIAN II. (867-871) was a married man, and in the commencement of the eleventh century, it may be considered as a rule that everywhere the better part of the clergy lived in a state of lawful matrimony, or, at least, in a state which was considered equal to matrimony. GREGORY VII. (1073-85—Hildebrand) prohibited the marriages of priests. The fight of the clergy for their human rights lasted two centuries, but at last they had to submit.

SERVIAN AFFAIRS.

In reference to the occurrences in Belgrave, Austrian papers inspired by the Government, say that the crisis in Servia was partially brought about by the promptings of the Panslavian movement in all the States East of Austria. Servia was to give the signal for a general movement, by which action Russia would have had an opportunity of availing itself of the principle of non-intervention, and setting the Orient a fire. The persons who have been arrested are only inferior agents of a great power.

It is now evident that Prince KARAGEORGVIE played an important part in the murder, and it is said that the Slavonian Government have requested the Austrian authorities to give up the Secretary of the Prince and another implicated person. Not only the murdered Prince, but also the young Prince MILAN were to have been put to death in Paris. Prince MILAN has now been lawfully elected, and the regency consisting of three persons, are taking great care to protect his life.

AFFAIRS IN BOHEMIA.

Affairs in Bohemia are still very unsatisfactory in what concerns a compromise with Austria, and the visit of the Emperor and Baron BEUST has not improved their condition. The Bohemians want to have a separate Kingdom, like Hungary. When the Emperor saw Count CLAM-MARTINEZ he said to him: "You assure me of your attachment; I will confide in it, but your steps prove the contrary. I warn you not to go any further, for your actions would lead to a revolution. You recently tried to have the payment of taxes refused throughout the country. You and all the nobility will be the first to feel the consequences of this dangerous management." In Leitmeritz the Emperor said to a deputation of the German inhabitants: "I am glad to be in a country where only Germans live."

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S TOUR.

Prince NAPOLEON's journey seems not to have had much effect, at least in Hungary. The organ of the Deak party speaks rather plainly. It says: "There exists at this day no common purpose to unite us with the Prince or his Imperial cousin." The idea of a new-born Poland intended to break the supposed Russian-Prussian alliance—an idea still advocated by the clerical party in Hungary—is treated as ridiculous by all Hungarian statesmen.

The real cause of the Prince's journey is the fear existing in Paris that it is Count BISMARCK's plan to bring the Southern States one after the other into the North-German Confederation. Baden is ready, and sympathy with Prussia is increasing every day more and more in Hesse, while the Grand Duke of the latter Duchy is inclined to abdicate altogether. Bavaria and Wurtemberg could not stand alone for an hour. To consult about the means of preventing the consolidation of Germany, the Prince went to Vienna. Baron BEUST, however, always avoided a declaration, though the Prince pressed him very hard. Hints are thrown out about the working of a Germanic-Prussian Party, and it is said that some manifestations are apprehended at an approaching great gathering of German riflemen. The Austrian Government is fully aware of the existence of such a Germano-Prussian Party, which is much stronger and more numerous than is generally known.

That the feeling in Hesse is in favor of the drift of Prussian policy will probably become obvious at a great national meeting which is to be held to-day in Mayence. All the Hessian deputies to the Zoll parliament, those to the Hessian Chambers, and many prominent men from Hesse and South Germany will be there. The call of this meeting was:

"As the North German Confederation had declared that it has no intendon of bringing any pressure upon the Southern States, it becomes our business to make manifest, with that determination which never fails to reach its end at last, the fact that we will form one people with our North German brethren, that we will sit with them in one and the same Parliament, where not only Customs and taxes are treated of, but all matters concerning the weal and woe of the people are discussed."

All such manifestations are of course wormwood to the French Government, while the English papers speak approvingly of the manly speech of Gen. VON MOLTKE, and the idea of a powerful but peaceable State located in the centre of Europe, and able to forbid war.

FISHERIES IN THE NORTH SEA.

The difficulties in relation to the right of fishing in the North Sea will not disturb the good feeling between England and North Germany, though the Government of the latter nation has sent the gunboat *Komet* to protect the German fishers against the English, while the English have declared they will send a man-of-war. England has long arrogated to herself peculiar rights in the North Sea, and in the Seventeenth Century big books were written on the subject, England asserting that the right of fishing there belonged exclusively to her. Now Prussia is of the opinion that a sea belongs only insomuch to the country whose coast it washes as it can be protected by guns on land. As Prussia sticks to this view, England will have to make a compromise such as exists betwen her and France.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Drought—The Coming Election—English Criminal Law—Social Science—The Marriage Question—Mr. Burlingame's Mission—The Iron Trade—A Royal Infant.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 11, 1868.

The drought continues. Never was England so hot or so dry. The fields remind me of a great dry Summer in America. The hills are brown. Only the glorious trees and hedges keep somewhat of their color to give the passing American an idea of English verdure. We read of rainy days in Dublin and Paris, but they are not for us. The barometer is a liar, and all signs fail as usual, and not even the most self-sufficing savant pretends that there is such a science as meteorology. If an Espy fire in mid England would bring down rain when wanted, it would be worth millions. One might well be a monarchist, and cease all admiration for or hankerings after "an unhallowed Republic," as an election orator calls it, if a King could only rain. As it is, things are going to the bad generally.

THE COMING ELECTION.

Mr. MORLEY, the Radical editor of the *Fortnightly Review*, is very much discouraged at the prospects of the coming election. The clergy are in a bad way in respect to morality; "their case is truly deplorable." A clergyman holding doctrines without reason, and trying to force them upon everybody, must be considered "as immoral and pestilent a person to society as the thief or the forger." But this hateful class is losing its power. Then the Troglodytes, the anti-social classes, the great land-owners and squires are opposed to disestablishment, from the instinct that when the work begins all title by prescription is ended. Half the estates in the Kingdom have no better title than the Irish Church. The English are unsympathetic. They cannot understand men who differ from them. The typical Englishman thinks every person who does not believe as he does must be either a knave or a fool. All appearances indicate that the new Parliament will be more stupid, corrupt and conservative than the old. Bad is coming to worse, and we shall have "a second impotent and do-less Legislature, a worn-out aristocracy, a rich middle class without courage or true sagacity, without social faith, without a policy, an absolutely uninstructed mass." Suppose, in such a case, trade should become bad, work scarce, wages low—what then? Suppose the present drought continues a few months longer!

The preparations for a general election over the United Kingdom are now absorbing the energies of the country. Mr. VERNON HARCOURT ("Historicus") wishes to be in the new Parliament. Mr. BRADLAUGH ("Iconoclast") hopes to be elected from Nottingham. Mr. ERNEST JONES has received an invitation to stand for a radical northern borough. There will be Chartists in the House, Secularists, Courtists, Fourierists, perhaps, but certainly Fenians. The clergy have a good excuse for taking a stronger interest than usual in politics, for they have an establishment to defend. It is a pity that they cannot be elected. A dissenting preacher can be elected to Parliament, but not a clergyman of the Church of England, and I presume a Catholic priest is in the same position—as the orders of a Roman priest are held valid by the English Church, and any priest could be appointed to an English living, without ordination, by simply conforming to Anglicanism.

But without the clergy in the House there will be quite enough of the bitterest of all strife. Mr. GLADSTONE is charged by a Liberal Review with the sudden invention of disestablishment, at the moment his rival was raised to the post of Prime Minister, and he has, it is said, "Summoned to the hustings the twin devils of fanaticism and bigotry, and lashed Orangeism into a new career of pesulent agitation." Translate this language into the dialect of an English mob; let it ultimate itself in action, and see what will come of it. Take the stand point of the English churchman—the stand-point of the Thirty-nine Articles—and I do not see how English churchmen can vote for the disestablishment of the Irish Church, unless he is ready the day after to disestablish his own. I could understand the equal endowment of all creeds, the distribution of the funds raised by law for public worship among all denominations, or a reduction of all to the voluntary system; but one policy for Ireland and another for England and Scotland will not long be borne with. The whole body of English dissenters would soon cry out against such injustice. When the Catholics of Ireland have been placed on an equality with Protestants they will demand the same for their English brethren. There is a difference in numbers, but not in principle. It is not right to wrong and oppress a minority—it is only sometimes practicable and safe to do so. Two men can rob one, but they have no right to do so; nor have two millions of men a right to rob one million. The one comfort about this whole conflict is, that the people are educated by such conflicts. This was the best argument for suffrage extension. England, in process of time, will get awake all over.

ENGLISH CRIMINAL LAW.

We have just now a striking illustration of the most unsatisfactory state of criminal law in this country. Seventeen months ago Mr. WILKINSON, manager of a large London Banking Company, was tried for fraud, and as financial England was in a flurry, and wanted a victim in a hurry, he was convicted and sentenced to five years' penal servitude. The evidence that would have cleared him was excluded, his own mouth was shut. No stay of proceedings, no appeal was allowed, and his hair was cropped, and he hurried off to herd with felons. I need not speak of the state of his wife, children and friends. They, and a great number of the business men of London, who had entire faith in his integrity, appealed in vain to the Home Secretary. He had probably just got a blowing up in the newspapers for some act of ill-judged lenity. After nearly a year and a half, by means of a civil action against a company connected with the prosecution, it is proven that Mr. WILKINSON was perfectly innocent, and this week he has received Her Majesty's pardon! Redress for such a wrong is, of coure, impossible.

The way offences are punished here is at times very surprising. The other day a man was brought before a magistrate for horsewhipping his wife naked, six weeks after marriage, until she was covered with red weals from her neck to her heels, giving her two black eyes and nearly choking her to death, for no cause but some stupid jealousy. He was fined forty shillings. On the same day a man was brought up for beating a cow, and sentenced to twenty-one days' imprisonment.

The question respecting the proper way of dealing with the idle, criminal and dangerous classes of English society is becoming a very serious one. Robberies with violence, by gangs of male and female ruffians, by day and night, in the streets and at railway stations, and wherever people gather in crowded helplessness, are becoming more and more common. The Police force is enlarged, but not so fast as the increase of the numbers and audacity of the criminal classes. Victoria Park is often unsafe for any decent, well dressed person. Hyde Park was a long time in a dangerous condition, and taken possession of by prostitutes and thieves, the former staying there night and day; but this nuisance, in the centre of fashion, has been abated. But here is a picture of Sunday life on the Eastern railways—those leading out of the poorest and hardest portion of the metropolis. I doubt if it can be matched in Asia or Africa. On the Continent of Europe such scenes are simply impossible. Two ladies, with first-class return tickets, were kept three hours beyond time at a station east of London, then hurried into third class carriages, where every seat had been taken by the roughest of the roughs, where they had to endure the most disgusting filth and horrible blasphemy. The platform was in the possession of a gang of thieves, who robbed right and left without hindrance. The ladies were robbed, nearly stripped of their clothing, and almost strangled. Their ears were torn by those who clutched at their ear-rings. They arrived home at midnight, faint, bruised and bleeding, robbed, and their clothing torn and ruined. And this, it is said, is a very common Sunday experience.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

There was a curious meeting the other day of some branch of the Social Science Association. Among the gentlemen present was Mr. JOHN RUSKIN, who, every now and then, leaves his pictures and his crystals, and pitches into the professors of political economy. To me, Mr. RUSKIN is the most interesting person in England—the poet of art, science and philanthropy. He lives on a commanding eminence in a southern suburb of London, in an elegant mansion with handsome gardens and lawns. His collection of pictures and drawings, the wonderful Turners packed away in the bottom of his writing table, is only equalled by his collection of crystals, the most wonderful, beautiful, breath-taking collection I have ever seen. But there is no curiosity so great as JOHN RUSKIN. His works are too widely read in America that I should need to speak of them, but I suspect that the fact that he expends the income of a fortune, said to be equal to $3,000,000, in works of philanthropy, is not much known even in England. It is so well known, however, that the time of a confidential secretary is entirely occupied in answering calls upon his benevolence. His later works are filled with ideas of humane relations so opposed to the current doctrines of universal selfishness, free trade, buy cheap and sell dear, and devil take the hindmost—the Darwinian hypothesis of fraud and hypocrisy by natural selection, that the advocates of universal robbery are trying to drive him back to his pictures and crystals, so as to leave the ingenious youth of Great Britain to MILL, or Mill-and-Water—Prof. FAWCETT. Mr. RUSKIN attended the social science meeting, as I hope he will attend the next annual meeting, and as the discussion was on the relations of capital and labor, he took occasion to propound a few questions to the political economists who justify theft on scientific principles. Here are some of his questions:

"It is said that without the capitalist labor could accomplish nothing. Did labor accomplish nothing in the long periods when accumulation was forbidden or impossible? If capital is necessary, are capitalists so? Whence is all capital first derived? What is the effect of unproductive labor on the wages fund? What is productive labor? What is the effect of unproductive labor on the great capitalist employer, the purchasing public? What is the limit of price under the natural laws of labor? How do these natural laws affect the wages of officers of the Government? Does the law 'If a man will not work neither shall he eat' apply to all classes of society?"

Mr. RUSKIN said the political economists took the ground that man was a predatory animal; he believed that he was an affectionate animal. No household could be properly constituted on the predatory principle. The proper end of social science is to introduce comfort and happiness into as many houses as possible.

The *Pall Mall* answers these questions flippantly enough out of pride, but the questions remain. The spirit of the *Pall Mall* philosophy may be judged of by a sample:

"If I save a man from drowning on condition that he will give me his whole estate, he is better off than if I leave him to drown. It improves the condition of both parties, and the same is true of all trade."

I doubt if the principle was ever stated with so much cynical frankness. It could only be improved by supposing that the man had been "cornered" and driven into the water. Or it might be varied in this way. I have a man at the dangerous end of my revolver, and say, "Your money or your life!" He is better off to give me his money than to have a bullet through his brain. "It improves the condition of both parties, and the same is true of all trade." Man is a predatory animal, no doubt, just as he is, in some cases, a cannibal. He behaves like a fox, wolf or hyena, but there is no use in teaching him that he can and ought to do no otherwise, and that it is both natural and scientific to behave like a beast, and break every commandment in the decalogue.

THE MARRIAGE QUESTION.

The most widely-circulated of the London dailies has anticipated the dull season by introducing the old, well-worn question of how much income suffices for a prudent or justifiable marriage. Gushing girls and not less sentimental boys are sure they could get on very well on £150 a year; mothers with marriagable daughters stipulate for £250; but cynical bachelors will not hear of less than £600, and are rather disposed not to marry at any price. In this matter the disciples of Mr. MILL, in theory at least, are increasing in numbers. All the over-population, poverty, vice, crime and misery of the world comes of early and imprudent marriages. If people had only a reasonable self-control, and refused to assume obligations they could not fulfil, there would have been no glut in the labor market, no need of English or Irish emigration; every child born would be provided for, and humanity, if less numerous, would be more respectable and happier. An indignant Millite in the *Telegraph* denounces the English idea, which he says is also a Protestant reaction against Popery; that the chief end of man is to marry, multiply babies and increase the squalior and misery of superabundant populations.

In the higher classes of English society marriage is effectually discouraged by the tariff placed upon it in the increased cost of living and the greater demands of fashion. Men will not, and women cannot marry, unless their incomes reach the required expenditure of the sphere in life to which they have been educated. The man has his furnished lodging and his club, with a free range of society; women become independent and turn their attention to politics, social science, literature and art. Single men and single women of mature age are coming to be an important feature in English society. Monks and nuns are considered immoral, and a celibate clergy abominable; but thousands of celibates of both sexes mingling in society is wise and prudent, and sanctioned by the highest authorities. The Ritualists sneer at the wives and daughters of their Bishops, and, as they get to practice confession, pine for an unmarried clergy. But in the lower classes, where prudence is most needed, such notions are entirely inopera ive. With no hope beyond a bare subsistence, ending in the work-house, every one gets married as soon as possible. Thousands come together with no more ceremony than the sparrows, and have children nearly as fast. Enough for one is enough for two, and so on. There is a premium of two and sixpence a week paid to the mothers of illegitimate babies, and three or four will give her a decent maintenance. It is convenient to have a wife to bang about, and children, by their labor when well, and by sick clubs and burial societies, are a source of profit. They are a trouble, but opium is cheap; and a man with a wife and children has strong claims upon charities and the rates. There are five or six millions of people in these islands who are either to continue this state of things or be elevated by education, universal suffrage, or some other fitting agency, out of it. "Why don't the negroes rise?" was the passionate question of Mrs. BROWNING during the war in America. Some people are above and some below the plane of political revolution. People rise to the level of their ideas—when they have none, they are quiet.

MR. BURLINGAME'S MISSION.

You will be astonished at the opposition manifested here to the mission of Mr. BURLINGAME. He has been selected by the Chinese Government, we are told,

"because he has the pushing importunateness of the Yankee mind, and sees in the mission an opportunity of making political capital for himself. No Chinese of high rank will go to a barbarian court; the last Chinese Ambassador in England was a clerk, who at home would have bowed down to a British Consul."

England is requested to be warned of the consequences of this mission. It will be said in China that the American Minister frightened the English—that England is only a second chop country, and the English in China will be insulted, pelted, mobbed and murdered, which will end in war and the destruction of a commerce with China twenty times as large as the American. As this is an important matter, I present it in all its dreadfulness, and warn Mr. BURLINGAME that however civil he may find Lord STANLEY at the Foreign office, he will be jealously watched by other parties not altogether unconnected with the opium trade.

THE IRON TRADE.

The English iron trade, after a long season of depression, seems to show some improvement. New and more economical processes are discovered, and wages in the iron and coal districts have been gradually reduced until the manufacture once more yields a profit. At the Darlington meeting, a few days ago, some specimens of rails and ship plates were shown, made by a new process—made direct from pig iron without having passed through the process of forge rolling and piling. Six or eight puddled balls are put under a steam hammer. These are made into a bloom, passed for a short time through a heating furnace, and rolled off direct into rail or plate in half an hour after it has left the puddling furnace.

A ROYAL INFANT.

The Princess of Wales has given us one of her customary surprises. A few years ago she gave birth to a Prince half an hour after she had been on the ice at a skating party in Windsor Park. Last Saturday evening she was at the grand concert and fireworks at the Crystal Palace; early on Monday morning she gave birth to a Princess. The Prince of Wales has the reputation in America, I observe, of being rather fast, but the lovely Princess, you will agree with me, is more than his equal.

MONABNOCK.

POLITICAL.

Rebel Talk in Savannah—What the South Lost in the War to be Gained by the Election of Seymour and Blair.

The Savannah (Ga.) papers say that the meeting in that city, on Monday evening last, to ratify the nomination of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, was very largely attended. Dr. R. D. ARNOLD presided, and in his opening remarks paid HORATIO SEYMOUR a rather equivocal compliment by saying that it was the first time that it could be truly said that the office sought him, and not he the office. We quote the following report of speeches made at the meeting from the Savannah *Republican*:

"Amid loud calls and cheering, the Chairman introduced Gen. A. R. LAWTON, who said that for the first time since the Southern people laid down their arms he had the heart to address his fellow-citizens. Now, for the first time, we had a platform of principles and leaders around whom we could rally. It was the noblest, best, boldest declaration of principles ever laid down in the United States, and the demonstration here to-night showed that it was in unison with the feelings of the people. There was *nothing that the South wanted that was not there*. The military despotism which has held us in thraldom was there set in its proper light. For the first time, we have a platform we can address to. We have a work to do which can be accomplished. We have leaders to represent those principles who will carry us out of the Slough of Despond. Peace has its victories as well as war; *those great principles for which we fought and which we feared were lost, may yet be achieved through the instrumentality of the ballot-box*. Success must be our watchword, and we must stand up bravely for those who are working for us. Will you do it? [Cries of 'Yes! yes!'] Let us do our part, and in November let our friends see that the South, though long downtrodden, is ready to assist them in securing their triumph. He urged the people to work, and they would see triumphant those principles for which they fought.

Hon. HENRY R. JACKSON was called for and addressed the meeting. He said it was an occasion not for discussion, but for the earnest grasp of the fraternal hand. It was an occasion when every American, every Georgian, Savannahian—every man should be prepared to announce his allegiance. He came to give his heart and voice for what they were worth, to the great American Democracy. *Against those principles he had never rebelled*. They were our principles in 1860, in 1860, in 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865. In vindication of them the blood of our people had flowed freely throughout the land. They were the principles of CLAY, CALHOUN and WEBSTER, the equally illustrious expounders of the people. *We* have never, never, never abandoned them. And now we are told by those who have returned to us from the North, that there a Convention has been held, and pronounced forth, and we are called upon to strike together for this common cause. The miscreants who had invaded the places of power already saw the handwriting on the wall. When the thunders of the storm shall be over, and the sun shall shine forth from the firmament, God grant that it may rest on a united country, and *that that banner* which we had loved in peace *and followed* in war, may float over a free ocean bound Republic."

Frank Blair's Revolutionary Letter—A Rebel View of It.

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Avalanche* quotes Gen. FRANK BLAIR's letter to Col. BRODHEAD in its issue of the 21st inst., and says:

"For uttering similar sentiments to the above we have been denounced and called imprudent. Had the above extract appeared in the *Avalanche* as editorial, the political fossils would have raised their hands in holy horror and *stigmatized as a revolutionist*. We would have been taunted with the worn-out stereotyped complaint that such imprudent expressions injures the Northern Democracy and the Southern people in the North. But, strange to say, *it was the publication of the letter*, from which we take the above extract, that *secured Mr. Blair his nomination* for the Vice-Presidency. Thus it will be seen that the *North is far ahead of the South. They are ripe for revolution*. They are determined that all the infamous and unconstitutional legislation of Radicalism shall be wiped out. The position which Gen. BLAIR has taken, strong as it is, had been echoed by the Democracy of the North. This fact shows an intensity of feeling against Radicalism more bitter than that which exists in the South. In the Senate of the United States, a few days since, Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, held up Mr. BLAIR's letter, and characterized it as a proclamation of war. In reply, the Northern people announce that the Reconstruction acts are illegal, unconstitutional and void; that they are conceived in iniquity and brought forth in sin, and without warrant of law; that they do violence to every vital principle on which our institutions are founded; that they are arbitrary, unjust and despotic, and that they *shall be wiped out*. The soldiers of the North proclaim that they fought to restore the Union, but that ten States are yet out of the Union, that peace has not been restored, and that tranquility and fraternity can never exist under the Reconstruction acts, and that they are willing to fight for four years longer to secure a restoration of the Union. The fact has gone forth that the infamous measures which the infamous Congress has adopted, solely to secure the Radical Party in power, shall be disregarded, declared unconstitutional, inoperative and void, and the people restored to those rights and liberties of which they have been robbed. The people of the North begin to learn that there is no appeasing of Radicalism. We hope the political fossils will survive a perusal of Mr. BLAIR's bold position, and in order to prevent their lavishing their usual censure upon the *Avalanche*, we wish them to distinctly understand that the above extract is not editorial, but the sentiments of the Democracy of the nation."

Letter from Gen. Hancock.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4, 1868.

Gen. J. B. Steedman, New-York:

MY DEAR SIR: My relation to the Presidential candidacy was not of my seeking. But when I assumed command of the Fifth Military District, and found it necessary to act upon principles which had long been familiar to my mind, the partiality of friends, without any other effort of mine, brought my name permanently into discussion.

They were generous enough to suppose that, with my antecedents and surroundings, I might be elected President; and that, by an administration conducted rigidly on the principles of the Constitution, peace and prosperity could be restored to the country. I did not feel at liberty to refuse to contribute, if I could, to a consummation worthy of the noblest human ambition.

If my countrymen deem it wise to impose on me the grave responsibility of the Presidential office in such a time, they should receive in return my best exertions. It is, however, proper to say that I would accept no position intended merely to do me honor, or in which it would not be in my power to carry out the principles which I have considered essential to the preservation of the Government. You will understand from this that I am not a candidate for Vice-President, and would not consider it my duty to accept a nomination for that office. Very truly yours, WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

Another letter from Gen. HANCOCK will soon appear.

A Curious Compliment for the Connecticut Democracy.

From the New-Orleans Commercial Bulletin, July 20.

An esteemed friend takes exception at our having spoken of the shoe interest of Connecticut, and reminds us of the services wrought by the Democrats of Connecticut to the cause of Democracy. The certificate of the Secretary of War was recently published, showing that the Democracy of Connecticut did their duty as we did ours in the late war. Neither side is under any particular obligation to the other for military forbearance. We believe Colt's revolver factory is in Connecticut, and took an active part. But by-gones must be forgotten. We are very glad the canny men of Connecticut are pegging away at our shoes instead of at our bodies, and had much rather encourage any other branch of their industry than those which relate to the prosecution of civil war.

Gen. Hancock.

A letter from Newport, R. I., July 18, to the *Courier*, says:

"Gen. HANCOCK has been here several days at a friend's residence and has received marked attention. Crowds of visitors are in constant attendance, and his handsome and manly appearance, and the patent superiority of intellect causes more than one to regret that he is not the standard bearer of Democracy. He yields a steady support to the nominees, and will soon publish a letter on the subject. He has been deemed more prudent to wait for the adjournment of Congress, as what he says might be used as an additional argument in behalf of the present effort to remove him from the army. If stormy days are ahead Gen. HANCOCK will make his mark in behalf of the Conservative cause."

Prophecies From the Grave—Stonewall Jackson on the Future of the South.

From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, July 18.

Some evenings ago a spiritualistic circle was formed by the guests at the Indian Springs, a young miss of fifteen summers acting as "writing medium." The spirit of "Stonewall" JACKSON was announced, when the following communication was written out in the bold hand peculiar to that illustrious Southerner, and wholly different from the handwriting of the medium. The style and sentiment, it will also be observed, conform, in a remarkable degree, to those of Gen. JACKSON:

From Gen. T. J. Jackson:

Our country will soon be rid of all trouble, and the South will put forth in all her glory. Remember your Heavenly Father has done all this. Never cease to return thanks to your Great Deliverer.

To my countrymen: T. J. J.

Some over-curious person insisted on knowing the result of the coming Presidential election, to which the following answer was returned, the underscoring being in the original:

I don't think it is right to tell you too much; but, rest assured, our country will soon be rid of all *Carpet Baggers*. T. J. JACKSON.

We are no spiritualist, but there are those who are, and the news is good, whether by authority of "Stonewall" JACKSON or not.

The Member from the Fifth District of Alabama.

Our special dispatches from Washington, in speaking of the admission of the members of Congress from Alabama to seats in the House of Representatives, stated that the seat of Gen. CALLIS, as Representative from the Fifth District, is contested by Gen. JOSEPH W. BURKE, on the ground of non-residence, Gen. CALLIS being an officer of the Veteran Reserve Corps, detailed for duty in the Freedmen's Bureau at Huntsville, Ala., where his regiment was. The Huntsville *Advocate*, in its issue of June 23, gave a list of the officers elected in the State, and in this connection said:

We publish Gen. BURKE as elected from the Fifth District, because he is legally so, although Gen. J. B. CALLIS may have received a few more of the votes cast. But the latter is clearly not eligible. He was and is yet an army officer; was ordered here on duty as an officer of the army; remained on duty here as such; was ordered away as an officer of the regular army; his name as such was struck off the registration list, and he never acquired any citizenship in Alabama. He was mustered in as a citizen of Wisconsin, where his family resided during his service here as an officer; last year he was mustered in at Louisville, as a Captain in the regular army, as a citizen not of Alabama but of Wisconsin. He was not only not a citizen of Alabama, but not even an inhabitant at the time of the election, for he was ordered away to his regiment in Nashville before the election, and was not in the State when it was held. In no sense of the word is he eligible under the laws and Constitutions, and of course Congress will not admit him to a seat, but give the right to Gen. BURKE, or order a new election. It is true, Gen. CALLIS was an aspirant for the nomination at Lebanon, was defeated there, pledged support to the nominee (Gen. BURKE,) then allowed himself to be run, and by so doing seriously injured the Republican Party in that district. Many of our best men, believe his course for two or three months previous to the election, as then Chief of the Bureau in this region, lost the Republican Party near ten thousand white votes in North Alabama.

THE RIOT IN TEXAS.

Armed Opposition by Negroes to the Military Authorities in Millican—Many Negroes Killed—Particulars of the Affair.

A special dispatch from Houston, 18th inst., to the New-Orleans *Times*, gives the following account of the riot at Millican, Texas, which commenced on the evening of the 15th, and of which some account was given by telegraph:

"From passengers on the train news is received of a riot of serious dimensions, having its origin in a charge made against a white man named HOLLIDAY, of assisting to hang a negro. HOLLIDAY denied the charge, and insisted that the negro was alive in an adjacent country, and offered to produce him, but the negroes refused to accept his denial or wait for the proof. They immediately armed themselves and marched on to kill HOLLIDAY. The Sheriff at once called out a posse, and a conflict ensued. Five negroes were killed, and the Sheriff called for help, as the negroes were assembling in force. The agent of the Freedmen's Bureau at Bryan came down on the train to Millican the same night, with a posse to inquire into the disturbance. He found 300 armed negroes in possession, and went them unless white flag and demanded their surrender to the civil authorities, but was driven off. He then put himself at the head of the whites, declaring he would arrest them by force. An attack was made and 15 negroes killed, but not a single white man. The negroes were in superior force and refused to disperse. United States troops from Brenham were ordered to disperse them on July 18. Late yesterday evening a squad of United States troops, 20 strong, arrived at Millican, and a scouting party was sent out and three hostile negroes were killed. The negroes are fortifying, and the excitement ran high up to 4 o'clock P. M. Yesterday Capt. RANDLETT, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, went to the hostile camp and demanded that the negroes lay down their arms, but they persistently refused."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

We copy as follows from the Galveston *News* of the 17th inst.:

"By the afternoon train from Houston we have intelligence of a very serious riot at Millican, on Wednesday afternoon. A mob of negroes led by a negro preacher named BROOKS, and a school teacher, a white man, attempted to hang Mr. WILLIAM HOLLIDAY, who formerly kept a hotel at that place. The white people would not permit it to be done. The following statement of the express messenger on the Central Road will give the subsequent events. It was written yesterday:

"Great excitement at Millican. The negroes in mass demanded one WM. HOLLIDAY to hang him. The white people turned out to protect him. A line of battle was formed and skirmishing for about an hour. Five of the negroes were killed. Number of wounded not known. The up train last night was pressed at Bryan to run down with reinforcements. About 200 volunteers went down from Bryan. One negro was killed last night. Despatches sent everywhere for men. No express freight from Bryan today on account of the train being in charge of volunteers. I apprehend much trouble. The negroes are led by one preacher BROOKS and a white school teacher. The whites are led by the Freedmen's Bureau Agent and the Sheriff.'

The Bureau agent has sent to Brenham for soldiers. The train from Brenham down yesterday was immediately sent back for troops. The express messenger reports that the freedmen in large numbers in camp at what is called 'Freedman's town,' in the environs of Millican, and the white men camped in the town proper at the depot. When he left there was no fighting going on. Both parties were sending couriers through the country. The negroes had been considerably reinforced. They refuse to disperse at the order of the agent of the Bureau and the Sheriff, and say, 'Come and take us if you want us?' The negroes threaten the women and children of Millican, and they have left the place."

From the Houston Kuklux Videlle Extra.

HOUSTON, Thursday, July 16.

The following dispatch was received a few moments since by W. R. BAKER, President of the H. and T. C. Railroad:

BRYAN, July 16—12 M.

W. R. Baker: Conductor SPENCER sent back from Millican to the station. His train seized by the Sheriff of the county, and ordered to report to this place for reinforcements. Report freedmen in large numbers three or four miles from Millican. Would it not be well to order GRIMES' train to relieve freight train, so that the latter might pass to Houston or not be interfered with? THOMAS MCCARTHY.

A Priest's Privileges—Card from Father Young, of Louisville.

To the Editor of the Louisville Journal:

I had intended, before now, to acknowledge my grateful sense of the kindness shown to me by large numbers of the citizens of Louisville, during my short incarceration in the jail of that city, and while, by the clemency of the Court, I was permitted to occupy a room in the "St. Joseph's Infirmary." I shall ever pray that God's choicest blessings may descend upon those whose generous sympathy for an unfortunate stranger in their midst was to him the source of so great comfort under the trying circumstances of his position. None of these good citizens, I feel sure, are possessed with the idea that my refusal to testify on the trial of the Frankfort prisoners arose from any disposition to contemn the law, the Grand Jury, or the Honorable Court. I truly revere the law, and I respect its officers; and, had it been possible for me to act otherwise than I did, without doing outrage to my conscience as a Christian priest, and to my sense of honor as a man, I should certainly have promptly given the evidence demanded, and thus have saved myself the misery of confinement in the county jail. I have no word of complaint against the honorable Judge of the District Court on account of his action in my case. I feel sure he did only what he thought was his duty. He and I are, perhaps, equally the victims of circumstances which neither can control. What he conceived to be his duty in my regard was to him, doubtless, a painful one. As to myself, I should fail, according to my conscience, in upholding my priestly character and my sense of honor as a man, were I to shrink from whatever amount of suffering it may please God to inflict upon me, rather than compromise either by consenting to do what both forbid.

With a grateful heart for all the kindness I have received at the hands of your citizens, permit me, Messrs. Editors, to subscribe myself their and your obliged and humble servant, L. YOUNG.

DEATH OF A GIANTESS.—The agent of Miss KATE KEATHLEY, the Missouri giantess, was telegraphed at this city Wednesday morning to the effect that Miss K. died on Saturday last, at her home, about twenty-five miles from St. Louis. She had just returned from a trip to Omaha. Many people all over the country will remember Miss KEATHLEY, probably the heaviest woman ever exhibited. She weighed 812 pounds. Her education was much better than is usually possessed by persons of her class, and she was able to converse intelligently and agreeably with her visitors.—*Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, July 23.*

THE GAINES CASES.—We are informed that in the cases of Myra Clark Gaines *vs.* The City of New-Orleans; Same *vs.* Manuel J. De Lizardi et al.; Same *vs.* F. D. De La Croix et al., the United States District Judge for the District of Louisiana has recused himself, because of interest, and that on this account the mandates of the Supreme Court, decided in every particular in favor of Mrs. GAINES, and which eminent counsel say have settled all the principles in regard to her title to her father's estate, are in abeyance for a brief period.—*New-Orleans Picayune, July 19.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CLEANSE AND DISINFECT.

What to Use—Where to Obtain it, and How to Apply it—Advice in Regard to Disinfectants.

In view of the great importance of thorough disinfection, as a sanitary measure, at this season of the year, of every source of impurity within and around the dwellings of citizens, and to meet a frequent inquiry in regard to the use of articles for this purpose, the following plain brief statements have been prepared by direction of the Metropolitan Board of Health, by the Registrar, Dr. E. HARRIS.

SOURCES OF DANGER.

The very hot and damp weather causes every kind of filth, garbage and refuse, to putrify and give out poisonous and sickening gasses. Privies, water-closets, garbage and filthy gutters, are the worst of these dangerous evils about dwelling houses. The mould, the slime, and the offensive smells found in damp places, cellars, closets, and especially in gutters and garbage-tubs, are every hour putrifying, and they poison the air. These and other preventable evils are causing so much needless sickness and mortality, that it is now the duty of every person to do what he can to promote cleanliness, and to secure a suitable use of disinfectants to remove and prevent the consequences of putrefaction in places and things that are unclean. Every family, and every owner or lessee of tenement houses or other dwellings, is earnestly advised to enforce and encourage thorough cleanliness, and to use disinfectants so freely as to protect their premises against every kind of putrescence and all foul gases. Wherever you find any foulness or nuisance which you cannot yourself immediately remove or prevent, you should give information to the Board of Health.

In addition to the official memorandum, which gives minute directions and advice on disinfection the following

working or work on the ten hour system. He has now in employ fourteen ten-hour men.

At the suggestion of Mr. SMITH, arrangements were made by the Association for recording the names of those workmen who had applied for work under the ten-hour system. This was deemed necessary in order to give these men the preference over men who persisted in remaining on the strike. A number of employers had pledged their ten-hour workmen that they should have work so long as there was anything to do.

Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. SMITH and some others reported that they had all the men they wanted on the ten-hour principle.

After some further remarks as to the progress of the movement inaugurated by the master masons, the meeting adjourned.

B'nai B'rith Convention.

The B'nai B'rith, or Sons, or Children of the Covenant Convention, continued its session yesterday at No. 18 East Sixteenth-street, Mr. ADOLPH MOSES, the President, being in the chair. The morning was consumed in secret sittings discoursing the subject of the ritual and minor matters. At 1 o'clock the subject of the new Constitution was resumed, which had been the order of the day during Wednesday and on Thursday morning. The clauses were taken up separately, discussed and voted upon. The proceedings were of little general interest. A dispute arose which afforded some amusement.

The names of ancient Hebrew Princes and dignitaries were given in the constitution to the officers of lodges. The President was called the Grand Nasi Abb, the Vice-President, the Grand Aluph, the Secretary, the Grand Sopher, the Treasurer, the Grand Baal Hagginze, &c. Certain of the progressive members of the Convention desired that these should be abolished, and simple English names substituted, which might be comprehensible to young Israelites, who did not understand Hebrew. Judge ROSENDALE, of Albany, proposed that a committee be appointed to search out as many unpronounceable Hebrew names for officers as possible. This created a laugh. Mr. GREENBAUM asserted that no names were unpronounceable. Judge ROSENDALE was willing to change the name to "pronounceable." The point would remain the same. After considerable argument the more orthodox members, who wished to preserve old memories of their race, carried the day, and it was voted that the names be retained.

A dispute then arose upon dispensing with an executive head to the Order.

Mr. GREENBAUM, of Chicago, was opposed to such an officer.

The necessity of having one was ably argued by Mr. S. WOLFE, of Washington. Others followed, and the question was vehemently argued. It was finally decided that the Convention should appoint a committee of three to act as the executive head of the Order.

An adjournment then took place until 9 o'clock to-morrow (Sunday) morning.

Capture of an Escaped Prisoner After a Long Chase.

In the TIMES of the 24th of last month, we published an account of the arrest by the Detective Police Agency, No. 68 Broadway, of quite a number of thieves who had been for some time past robbing the freight cars of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company. It was announced also, that after the thieves had been locked up in jail at Belvidere, they on the following morning managed to make good their escape, and subsequently all of them were captured excepting one, and the detectives were upon his track. It now seems that the thief then at large is named VIRGIL ROBINSON, and the detectives connected with the Agency have been on the alert for his capture ever since his escape, but notwithstanding their best endeavors they met with no success until the morning of the 21st, when ROBINSON was "tracked" on board the steamtug *Ohio*, running between New-York and Albany, and then arrested. The prisoner was disguised, and had assumed another name. He felt quite indignant when addressed by the name of ROBINSON, but a few gentle reminders by the detective soon brought him to his proper senses. He was working in the capacity of a fireman at the time, and when he saw he was known and there could be no getting out of it he quietly submitted to the arrest, and on that afternoon was escorted back to his old quarters, Belvidere Jail, Warren County, N. J. The prisoner on his way back to jail was quite penitent and communicative. He confessed his guilt, and gave information to the detective where the goods he had stolen could be found. Acting upon this information, the detective discovered a lot of dry goods and clothing secreted in a dwelling at Philipsburg, N. J. This property was accordingly taken and placed in charge of the proper authorities. It is now to be hoped that after all the prisoners are once again safely secured in jail the officials connected with that establishment will be more vigilant in the discharge of their duties.

Laying of the Corner-Stone of St. Thomas' Church, Ravenswood, L. I.

This impressive ceremony took place on Thursday, the 23d inst. In the absence of the Bishop, Rev. Dr. WILLIAM F. MORGAN, Rector of St. Thomas' Church, in this City, was invited to perform the service according to the prescribed form. He was assisted by Rev. J. CARPENTER SMITH, of St. George's, Flushing; Rev. EDMUND D. COOPER, of the Church of the Redeemer, Astoria; Rev. JOSEPH M. WAITE, a former Rector of the Parish, and Rev. WILLIAM H. NEILSON, of St. John's, Long Island City. The procession moved from the house of the Senior Warden, JOHN H. WILLIAMS, Esq., a large concourse of the parishioners and others having assembled on the church grounds. After the responsive portions of the Psalter and the Collects were said, Dr MORGAN approached the corner-stone, and, striking it three times with a mallet, used the following words: "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, amen. I lay the corner-stone of an edifice to be here erected by the name of St. Thomas' Church, and to be devoted to the service of Almighty God, agreeably to the principles of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, in its doctrines, ministry, liturgy, rites and usages. Other foundation can no man lay than that which is laid, even Jesus Christ, who is God over all, blessed for evermore, and in whom we have redemption through His blood, even the forgiveness of sins. Amen." The concluding services, and a brief address from Dr. MORGAN, then followed, and were of marked interest. The former church, it will be remembered, was burned during the last Winter, and the Vestry, with commendable alacrity, have commenced the new structure on the same spot, but upon broader foundations. In his address Dr. MORGAN remarked that a close and pleasant relation had always existed between St. Thomas' Church, Ravenswood, and the church of which he had the honor of being Rector, in New-York City. His distinguished predecessor, Rev. Dr. H. G. WHITEHOUSE, now Bishop of Illinois, had laid the corner-stone of the first church, (now destroyed,) and had suggested the name of the Apostle Thomas. It was a remarkable coincidence that both the City and suburban church of that name had been destroyed by fire, and it should be matter of devout congratulation that both were now being rebuilt after noble designs, and gave promise of contributing more than ever to the glory of God and the spiritual benefit of man.

Open Air Services.

The Executive Committee of the City Mission, composed of ministers and laymen of well-known names, of all denominations, are seeking by all proper means to diffuse the principles of true Christianity among the people, not ordinarily reached by the established churches. They have added to their plan of operations for the Summer street preaching, and in this way they hope to reach thousands of men who never enter the door of the sanctuary. In extending these extra measures, they have also purchased a fly tent, 37x75 feet, capable of covering, say 800 persons, at a cost of about $200, which was pitched last Sabbath, for the first time, on ground corner Fifth-avenue and Seventy-second-street, owned by JAMES BROWN, Esq., and others, who kindly gave permission for the purpose. To-morrow afternoon the second service will be held in the same place at 5 o'clock.

It is intended to have good singing, and short, earnest, practical, plain preaching, by ministers and laymen of all the evangelical denominations. It is expected that during the season Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., and others, will occupy the stand. We notice that one member of the Executive Committee, a prominent down-town merchant, took the stand at the service in Washington-square last Sabbath. And we know not why many others of our active business men may not engage in this work of evangelism. In London, the Open Air Mission is one of the most popular institutions, and accomplishes a vast amount of good. And we are sure these experiments of the City Mission will receive the hearty support and encouragement of every good citizen.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MUSIC AT THE PARK.—The Park Commissioners announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music on the Mall to-day, commencing at 4 P. M. The following is the programme:

PART I.

Proem March.
1. Overture, "Italien in Algieri" ..... Rossini
2. March, "Grenadier" ..... Unrath
3. Quarty, "Mazurka" ..... Dodworth

PART II.

4. Selection, "Don Giovanni" ..... Mozart
5. Aria, "Sleep well, Thou Sweet Angel" ..... Abt
6. Waltz, "La Vie Parisienne" ..... Offenbach
7. March, "George V." ..... Gerald

PART III.

8. Overture, "Der Freischutz" ..... Von Weber
9. March, "Crispino" ..... Ricci
10. Collocation, "Sounds from Scottish Glens," ..... Dodworth
11. Galop, "Flick Flock" ..... Hertel

Finale, "National."

SAFE ROBBERY.—Yesterday we published an account of a safe robbery that occurred in the book publishing establishment of W. C. PALMER, Jr., No. 14 Bible House, Astor-place. We are now pleased to state that upon application to the "Detective Police Agency," No. 68 Broadway, who had the case in charge, that the entire securities—stocks, bonds, &c., amounting in the aggregate to over $30,000, instead of $10,000, as reported by us yesterday—have been restored to their rightful owner. Further particulars concerning the case we could not obtain.

ACCIDENTS.—ARCHIE J. LONGSTREET, aged 52, of No. 6 Horatio-street, and a bricklayer, fell from a scaffold at No. 460 Fourth-avenue, near Fifty-fifth-street, and was severely injured....FRANCIS MCNENIS, aged 22, of No. 603 West Forty-third-street, was found on the corner of Twenty-seventh-street and First-avenue badly beaten by some person unknown, and so severely injured that he was sent to St. Luke's Hospital....THOS. CASEY, a boy, of No. 1,300 Third-avenue, was severely burned by some powder he was playing with....JOHN RYAN, aged 42, fell down stairs at No. 320 Tenth-avenue and was severely injured. Taken to Bellevue Hospital....JOSEPH WOLF, of Bushwick, L. I., fell through the hatchway of No. 20 Church-street from the fifth story to the ground and sustained dangerous injuries. Taken to the New-York Hospital.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Brief mention was made in yesterday's TIMES that as the 5 o'clock Harlem train was, on Thursday afternoon, crossing Fifty-ninth-street, on its way up, ANN BROWN, aged 20, of No. 510 West Twenty-fifth-street, and JOSEPH SMITH, aged 35, of Fifty-seventh-street, near Eleventh-avenue, who were on board a Belt car, saw the approaching train and jumped off, both being run over. The woman had both legs broken, and sustained other injuries, death occurring at 4 o'clock yesterday morning at St. Luke's Hospital. Coroner FLYNN took charge of the case yesterday, and would have held an inquest, but owing to the absence of witnesses, he adjourned the case to Monday.

THE FIRE ENGINE EXPLOSION IN THE BOWERY.—Mr. BRUBAKER, one of the persons seriously injured by the explosion, has commenced suit for the recovery of damages against the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners. Mr. BRUBAKER is a mechanic, who happened to be in the Bowery at the time of the explosion. He was badly scalded and burnt, and has been in the hospital for care. The question of "who is to blame" will in this way be ventilated in a fair Court and before an impartial jury. P. J. JOACHIMSEN, Esq., will conduct the case for the plaintiff.

LARCENY OF A WATCH.—Yesterday morning JOHN MCVEAN, of No. 444 West Twenty-eighth-street, appeared before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Court, and made a complaint against PATRICK KEELEY, a boy, and DENNIS O'CONNOR, not yet arrested, accusing them of having stolen a silver watch. KEELEY was arrested by Officer RIELLY, of the Twentieth Precinct, and as the complainant testified that he saw the accused run from his store at the time of the larceny, they were committed.

DISHONEST EMPLOYE.—JAMES STEELMAN, an employe of CHARLES CARLTON, of No. 35 Ferry-street, was arrested yesterday and arraigned before Justice DOWLING on a charge of stealing Mr. CARLTON's watch and chain from his vest, which was hanging up in the office. STEELMAN was intoxicated at the time of his arrest, and a pawn ticket for the stolen watch was found in his possession. He was fully committed for trial.

INGRATITUDE.—Mr. T. R. PRIETO, of No. 30 West Fortieth-street, took compassion upon JOHN ASH, aged 16 years, on the 4th inst., and finding him homeless and friendless, took the boy to his own dwelling and endeavored to assist him. Young ASH was so ungrateful as to enter his benefactor's room and steal $248 in money and absconded. He was not found until yesterday, when Officer WALKER, of the First Ward, arrested him, and he was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, who held him for trial.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—At a late hour on the night of the 5th inst., as RICHARD LEWISSON, of No. 273 Tenth-avenue, was going home he was assaulted by one JAMES KELLY, who took forcible possession of his silver watch and chain, and escaped. Officer REILLY, of the Twentieth Precinct, made search for KELLY and succeeded in arresting him on Thursday, arraigning his prisoner before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday morning. KELLY was fully committed.

THE CURRIE SHOOTING CASE.—Coroner FLYNN held an inquest yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, in the case of Mrs. ANN CURRIE, who was shot accidentally at No. 324 Monroe-street, by Officer JOHN MCNAMARA, of the Seventh Precinct, as previously reported. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts, and exonerated the officer from criminal intent; so he was released from custody.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Viscount de St. Ferriol, Secretary of the French Legation; Gen. W. B. Franklin, of Hartford; Hon. A. J. Parker, Jr., of Albany, and Adjt.-Gen. S. E. Marvin, of Albany, are at the Brevoort House. Hon. John A. Griswold, of Troy, and Hon. Mr. Gibbs, of Rhode Island, are at the New-York Hotel. Judge Busteed, of Alabama, is at the Astor House.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—PATRICK FELEY, of No. 7 Clarke-st., made complaint yesterday before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Court, against THOMAS LYONS, who, he alleges, assaulted him on Saturday last, and beat, kicked and bit him. LYONS was arrested, and the Magistrate holds him to bail for trial at the Special Sessions.

FATAL FALL.—Coroner KEENAN was notified yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of CHRISTOPHER ZAM, driver of the Yonkers express, who fell from his wagon on Thursday, near Kingsbridge, and broke his neck. Deceased leaves a widow and two children.

NEW-JERSEY.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Mr. Coroner WHITE held an inquest last evening, at Hoboken, on the body of a man found dead in the Elysian Fields on Monday morning last. The deceased was an employe of Messrs. LANG & CLARKSON, flour merchants, Front-street, New-York, and had recently been deficient in his accounts to the amount of $200. He was dismissed by his employers, and for ten days following was seen in an inebriated condition. On Sunday last he disappeared, and the next heard of him was the recovery of his body in the Elysian Fields, with a two-ounce vial containing a few drops of laudanum, and a pint bottle that had contained liquor by his side. On his person were found three of his employers' cards, on the back of two of which was the word "Despair," and on the obverse side of the third card, "Mr. LANG, credit the money that is in my trunk to my boy." The jury found that deceased had committed suicide.

BATHING EXTRAORDINARY.—During Thursday afternoon, a young married woman, babe in arms, went bathing near the coal yard of ABNER REEVES, River-street, Newark. She remained over a quarter of an hour in the water, where she amused herself by performing all the evolutions known to expert swimmers, and throwing her infant some distance from her, and then diving for it. The babe enjoyed the sport hugely. The woman after having swam with one hand round the pond, the other hand holding the child, came on shore, donned her wearing apparel, and walked home with rosy cheeks and an elastic step.

SUDDEN DEATH ON A STEAMSHIP.—On Thursday morning, while the Cunard steamship *Tarifa* was on the voyage from Boston to this port, GEORGE EMANS, first steward, was taken suddenly ill and expired in fifteen minutes. The surgeon of the ship, WM. DOUGLAS, having given a certificate of death from heart disease, Coroner WARREN, of Jersey City, viewed the body and gave a permit for burial. Deceased was 33 years of age and a native of England, where he leaves a wife and three children.

HYDROPHOBIA.—On the 10th of May last Mr. THOMAS LEVY, of Montclair, was bitten by a dog. The wound was treated in the usual manner, and gradually healed up; but on last Tuesday Mr. LEVY felt a pain in the arm bitten, got a nervous tremulousness and a manifest dread of water. Since then he has become worse, and is at present attended by Dr. PINKHAM, who is introducing morphine into the system by injecting the fluid under the skin. The remedy seems to procure a degree of tranquility, but for a limited period only.

BURGLARY.—The ticket office of the New-Jersey Railroad Company, at Centre-street, Newark, was entered on Thursday morning and robbed of $20. Entrance was effected through a small window over the door. Some boys are suspected.

DROWNED.—Miss MARY LAWLOR, daughter of MICHAEL LAWLOR, hotel proprietor in Atlantic City, and Miss ANNIE LAVENS, daughter of a Philadelphia merchant, were both drowned last week while bathing, near Atlantic City. The bodies have not yet been recovered.

LARCENY.—A boy named JAMES RITCHY was arrested yesterday evening for having stolen a quantity of cigars from the house of JOHN A. GRETTON, No. 114 Washington-street, Hoboken. The cigars, and other property supposed to have been stolen, were found in his possession.

LARCENY.—JAMES SHERIDAN and JOHN REARDON were arrested in Jersey City yesterday on a charge of having stolen two bars of soap, the property of JONES & DEIDER, Newark-avenue....JAMES MCCANN was also arrested on suspicion of burglary.

PIGEON MATCH.—WM. TAYLOR, of Jersey City, and ALFRED CARLAN have made a match for $250 a side to shoot at single birds each, the match to come off in about ten days.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Cardozo.

WHAT MAY BE PLEADED IN DEFENCE IN AN ACTION FOR DAMAGES FOR PERSONAL INJURIES.

Pinkerton vs. *McGregor and wife.*—Plaintiff sued to recover $3,000 damages for injuries received in being beaten by the defendants some months since.

The defence is a justification, and also that the plaintiff addressed obscene language to Mrs. McGregor. This latter defence the plaintiff's counsel moved to strike out upon the ground that it did not constitute a defence unless pleaded in mitigation.

After hearing counsel the plaintiff's motion was granted with costs.

Mr. Reavey for the motion; C. S. Spencer opposed.

MARINE COURT—JULY 24.

Before Judge Gross.

AN ORGANIST SUES FOR SERVICES PERFORMED IN A CHURCH.

James Caulfield vs. *McGlynn.*—The plaintiff in this action is an organist, and in January last he was engaged as such in St. Bridget's Church, Tompkins-square, where he had been the previous year. In the latter part of that month he learned there was a vacancy in St. Stephen's Church, in Twenty-eighth-street, of which Rev. Mr. McGlynn is pastor. According to the plaintiff's testimony he went to Mr. McGlynn and made a contract to the effect that he was to serve the Church of St. Stephen as organist for the space of fifteen months, commencing on the 1st of February, 1868, and ending May 1, 1869; that for this he was to receive a salary of $700 per annum, and $10 for each requiem performed by him in the church. Soon after the 1st of May last Mr. McGlynn informed the plaintiff that his services would not be needed in St. Stephen's Church after June 1, then next; that plaintiff was then and there offered $50, in consideration of the fact that a short notice had been given, &c. An attempt was made by counsel to introduce a written memorandum of an agreement, but the Court excluded the testimony as to the contents, for the reason that it had been shown that the document was never signed by either party.

The defendant, Rev. Mr. McGlynn, went upon the stand as a witness. He testified, in substance, that the agreement, as he understood it, was for three months, that is to say, from the 1st of February to the 1st of May last, and longer, if the plaintiff suited the church as an organist; that soon after the date last named defendant learned that plaintiff did not suit, and he promptly gave him notice to that effect. This witness denied that he ever read or heard read the written agreement referred to by the plaintiff in his testimony. Some other witnesses were examined, but their evidence did not materially alter the condition of affairs. The case must necessarily turn upon the amount of credibility to be given to the plaintiff and defendant, respectively. The plaintiff brought this suit to recover the salary for the month of June. According to his story he was to be paid at the end of each month, and if successful in this action there is no reason why he may not commence a second action at the end of this month, and so on to the end of the time specified. Quite a number of organists of this City, as well as the pastors of several churches, manifested much interest in the case during the progress of the trial. The decision of the Court was reserved.

For plaintiff, Mr. J. Ridgway; for the defendant, Mr. A. G. Fay.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 24.

By Judge Cardozo.

Harley vs. Harley; motion denied.

Marsh vs. Marsh; referred back for further evidence.

Mary M. Bowe vs. Addison A. Bowe; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

The People ex rel. Myers vs. The Croton Aqueduct Board; motion denied.

Rogers, &c., vs. Johnston; a copy of the opinion must be furnished.

Stone vs. Flowers; motion granted; costs to abide the event.

Templeton vs. Harrington; the report should be filed, &c. The motion was unnecessary.

Chilson vs. Marcey, et al.; motion granted with stay for 90 days.

Lebanon Springs Railroad Company vs. Blatchford, &c.; motion to dissolve injunction granted.

Hamburger vs. Rosenbaum; motion denied without costs, with leave to renew, &c.

In the matter of Edward Van Gosbeck; motion denied with $5 costs.

Mildeburg vs. Fowler, &c.; motion granted with $10 costs to abide the event.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 24.

By Judge Brady.

Nahu vs. Bendall; motion granted upon the ground that the defendants misled the plaintiffs by not setting up that they were not parties in a previous action against them by plaintiffs.

Solomon vs. O'Reilly; in this matter the defendant must appear and submit to further examination as to the payment of moneys after service of the order. The examination is too indefinite to determine the extent of the violation. If he fails to appear, attachment will be ordered. Plaintiff to give two days' notice.

Aten vs. Morrison; motion to continue injunction denied, but without costs. (See opinion.)

Spline vs. Pruden; motion denied except as to the property intended to be conveyed, as stated by the complaint.

Connolly vs. Smith; motion denied, with liberty to plaintiff to apply for other or further security, if present surety be not sufficient or safe.

Griffith vs. Bromier; motion denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 24, 1868.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	115¾	100 Mar. Prf. bet. call	9
1,400 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.,		100 Pacific Mail	99⅞
small	114¼	100 do s10	99⅞
1,000 U. S. 5-20s, C.,		200 Union Navigation	29½
'67	109¼	100 Adams Ex	52½
45,000 do	109⅜	100 do	52⅜
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s,		100 Wells-Fargo Ex	25⅝
C.	108¼	20 Amer. Ex	45¾
7,800 do Small	108	100 U. S. Ex	46
30,000 U. S. 6s, Pac. R.		111 Mer. U. Ex	23⅞
issue	103	50 N. Y. Cen. R	133¾
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x.c	66⅝	500 do	133⅝
10,000 do	66¾	200 Bost., H. & E.	17
5,000 do bet. call	66⅝	5 Mich. Cen	118
10,000 do	66½	100 M. S. & N. I. 2d call	92
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new,		100 Ill. Cen. R. bet. call	151
bet. call	65¾	100 do s60	150
20,000 do 2d call	66	100 Clev. & Pitts	88½
1,000 Vir. St. 6s, x-c.	56	100 Chi. & N. W.	83
4,000 Vir. St. 6s, New.	55	5 do	82¾
10,000 Ga. St. 6s	92	50 do	82½
3,000 do	91¼	1500 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	83
10,000 N. Car. 6s, x-c.	72¾	10 do	83½
10,000 do	72⅞	200 Cl. & Tol. bet. call	103⅞
10,000 do	72½	400 do 2d call	103
10,000 do 2d call	72¾	100 Chi. & R. I. 2d call	107⅛
10,000 N. Car. 6s, new	72	100 do	107¼
5,000 do	72¼	300 Mil. & St. P.	75
2,000 Missouri St. 6s	91⅛	200 do	74⅞
63,000 do	91⅛	400 do	74¾
4,000 Brook. 6s, W. L.,		100 do 2d call	75½
bet. call	94½	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	83½
5 Bank of N. Y.	138	100 do	83⅜
3,000 Mich. So. S.F.B.	101½	300 do	83¼
2,000 Mil. & St. P., 1st M	92⅞	200 Tol., W. & W.	54
5,000 G. W. 2d M.	77½	100 do	53⅞
3,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	83	600 do	53¾
120 Phoenix Bank	107½	1100 do	53½
17 Park Bank	152	200 do 2d call	54
24 Cent. National	108	100 Tol., W. & W. Pf.	73
10 Bank S. of N. Y.	121	100 C. C. Cin. & Ind. R.	88½
50 Fourth N. Bk	105	54 New-Jer. Cen	120
150 Manhattan Gas	210	8 Mil. & P. d.C. 1st P.	106
9 Del. & Hud. C.	132	75 Chi. & Alt. Pf.	139
22 do	131¾	200 O. & M. R.	31¼
20 West. U. Tel.	35½	100 do	30¾
100 do 2d call	35	145 Dub. & S. C. R.	78

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	115⅜	7,000 Va. St. 6s, new,	
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R.		bet. call	54
'62	109⅞	5,000 Erie 4th M	93
500 5-20s, C. '62	114¾	100 Pac. Mail	100⅛
6,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.,		100 do	100½
'64	111⅛	100 Wells-Fargo Ex	25¾
25,000 do	111¼	300 do	26
36,000 U. S. 5-20s, C.		100 do	26¼
'65	112¼	100 do	26½
1,500 do Small	112¼	200 U. S. Ex	46½
2,100 U. S. 5-20s, C.		20 Am. Ex. Co	45½
'65, new sm	109¼	19 Reading R	94½
65,000 5-20s, C, '67	109⅜	50 do	94¾
25,000 5-20s ex C, '68.sm	109⅝	50 M. S. & N. I.	92½
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s,		50 Panama R	330
C.	108¼	100 Chi. & N. W.	83½
17,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x-c.	67	400 Ch. & N. W. Pf.	83¾
1,000 do	67¼	20 do	83¾
35,000 Tenn. 6s, new	66⅝	1,000 Clev. & Tol. R	103
1,000 do	66⅝	200 Chic. & R. I.	107⅜
5,000 do bet. call	66⅝	300 do	107⅞
10,000 do 2d call	66¾	1500 do	108
10,000 N. Car. 6s, new	72½	20 Mil. & St. P.	75¾
10,000 do	72⅝	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	84
9,000 do bet. call	72½	200 Tol., W. & W.	54
6,000 Missouri 6s	91⅜	100 do	53⅞
85,000 do	91⅛	200 P. F. W. & C.	108⅜
3,000 Jersey C. W. L.	93	100 do	109⅝
7,000 Va. St. 6s, ex C.,		134 New-Jersey C. R.	120¼
bet. call	55	145 N. J. R. ex d.	128
3,000 Tol. & W. 2d	83¼		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Amer. Ex s60	45	300 Mil. & St. P.	75⅛
20 U. S. Ex. Co	47	100 do s60	74⅞
100 do	46¾	200 do	75⅛
100 Quicksilver	22	300 M. & St. P. Pf.	83⅝
200 do	21⅝	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	109¼
100 Pacific Mail	99⅞	100 do c	109⅜
600 N. Y. Cent	133⅝	600 Ohio & M. R.	30¾
100 do s10	133½	100 Mich. So. & N. I.	91⅜
1200 Erie R	68⅜	400 do	91⅜
800 do b3	68½	200 do s10	91½
200 do	68⅜	300 do	91⅞
200 Hudson R	139	200 Cleve. & Pitts c	87⅝
100 Reading R	94¾	200 Chi. R. I. & P.	107⅝
300 Tol. W. & W.	54	100 Chi. & N. W. R.	82⅞
200 do	53⅞	300 do	82⅞
200 do	53⅞	200 do b3	82⅞
600 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	83⅞	200 Bos., Hart. & Erie.	17
1500 do	83⅞		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s, new	66	500 M. & St. P.	76
5,000 do	66⅛	100 do	75⅞
10,000 do b10	66⅛	300 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	83⅞
20 Am. Ex	45½	100 do b3	83⅞
100 U. S. Ex	46	100 Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	109⅞
300 Mer. U. Ex s30	23⅜	300 O. & Miss. R.	30⅞
200 do s30	24	100 M. S. & N. I.	91½
200 do	24⅛	200 Clev. & Pitts	87⅞
200 Adams Ex	52½	100 do	87⅞
200 Pacific Mail	100¼	100 Chi. R. I. & P.	107⅞
800 N. Y. Cen	134⅛	100 C. & N. W.	83⅞
200 do b10	134⅛	300 do	83⅝
200 do b3	134⅛	200 do b10	83⅞
800 Erie R	68⅞	100 do	83⅞
20 B. & B. Ass'n	98	600 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	83⅞
600 Tol., W. & W.	54		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

300 Quicksilver	21⅝	100 Mich. Cen	118
100 Pacific Mail	100⅛	100 M. S. & N. I.	92
200 West. U. Tel	35	100 do	91⅞
100 N. Y. Cen	134⅛	2800 Clev. & Pitts	88
200 Erie R b3	68⅞	800 do b10	88⅛
200 Reading R	95	100 Chic., R. I. & P. b3	107⅞
100 Tol., W. & W.	54	100 Chi. & N. W. R.	83⅛
200 do	53⅞	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	83⅞
100 do b10	54	100 do b10	83⅞
300 Ohio & Miss. R	30½	100 do	83⅛
100 do b10	30½	100 Bost., H. & E.	17⅛
100 do s5	30⅜	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	110

FRIDAY, July 24—P. M.

The sales of Gold opened with much firmness this forenoon, and advanced to 143¾, and at one moment to 143½ ⅌ cent., but later in the day the transactions receded to 143¼@143¼@143 ⅌ cent. After the 3 o'clock Board the market appeared weak, although news came from Washington that the Alaska purchase money, $7,200,000 in Gold, is to be immediately paid out of the Treasury. The Export demand for Saturday's French and other steamers, as far as reported this afternoon, is about $800,000. The Customs of the day are $270,000. The Foreign Exchanges were partially firmer to-day; London 60 days 110¼ and short sight 110⅞@110⅞ ⅌ cent.; short sight Bills being in good supply, and relatively a fraction easier than standard 60 day Bills. The same remark applies to short sight Exchange on the Continent. There is a very easy supply of Money offered to the Brokers on demand loan, and some of the leading firms are unable to employ all that is voluntarily offered by Banks and others, on the Public Funds and other first class collateral at 3 ⅌ cent. On Railway Stocks, the rates are 4@5 ⅌ cent.; on Gold 3 ⅌ cent. The passage this morning, by Congress, of the $25,000,000 Legal Tender Certificates bill, insures the Bank movement of the ensuing Fall against disturbance by the withdrawal of the Compound Legal Tender Notes, of which they held, at all points, including nearly eight millions at New-York, $19,494,850 on their July quarterly statement.

The Stock Exchange opened dull on the Public Funds and the Railways this morning. In the former very little was done up to 12 o'clock, and some of the latter fell off 1@1½ ⅌ cent. from the best sales of yesterday, the weakest for a few hours being the Northwest Stocks and New York Central. But these, with the general market, subsequently recovered a steadier tone and better prices, and at the Afternoon Boards, business was fairly active, and nearly all the Western Roads and New-York Central left off firm. There was but little doing in Erie or Reading. The State Bonds were 1 ⅌ cent. higher on Tennessees, with large transactions on the recovery, while North Carolinas fell off ½@1 ⅌ cent. from yesterday's sales.

After the late Boards broke up, the demand for the Public Funds on the Street improved from ⅛ to ¼ ⅌ cent., from the lowest transactions of the morning, and all descriptions closed at the full rates of yesterday. The sales of Gold returned to 143¼@143¼ ⅌ cent. The Railway market closed steady at the following quotations, as compared with Thursday night:

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	108¼	108¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¼	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅜	109⅜
American Gold Coin	143¼	143¼
Bills on London, 60 days	110¼	110¼
New Bonds of Tennessee	65½	66⅛
Virginia Bonds, old	56½	56½
Missouri Bonds	91¼	91¼
North Carolina Bonds, old	73⅜	72½
New-York Central	133⅜	134⅛
Erie Railway	68⅞	68⅞
Hudson River	139½	140
Reading Railway	95⅛	95
Chicago and Rock Island	107⅛	107⅞
Northwest Common	83⅛	83⅞
Northwest Preferred	83⅛	83⅞
Michigan Southern	91⅞	91⅞
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	109⅞	110
Cleveland and Pittsburg	87⅞	88⅛
Pacific Mail Company	99⅞	100⅛
St. Paul Preferred	84⅛	82⅞
St. Paul Common	76⅛	76⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881	115¾	5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	112⅛
500 & 1,000, 1881	115¾	5-20 cou. 1865, n. is.	109⅜
5-20 reg., 1862	109⅜	5-20 coup., 1867	109⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	114¼	5-20 coup., 1868	109⅝
5-20 reg., 1864	109⅜	10-40 reg.	[illegible]
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	111⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	108⅛
5-20 reg., 1865	109⅜	6's Currency	102⅞

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y L.	108¾	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879.	99½
N. Y. 7 ⅌ c. Canal, 1870.	102	Illinois war loan	[illegible]
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1872.	101½	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1873	95
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1873.	101½	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1878	92½
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1874.	101½	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1883	92½
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1875.	101½	Michigan 7 ⅌ c. w. loan	100
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1877.	102	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., 1868	70
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1878.	102	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex c.	67½
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1874.	98	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c. n. bds	66⅝
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1875.	95	Virginia 6s., ex c.	56
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1876.	95	Virginia 6s. new bds	54
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881	101½	Georgia 6s	90
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886	101	Georgia 7s. new bonds	91½
Illinois Canal Bds. 1860.	99½	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	72⅝
Illinois reg., 1860	99½	N. C. 6s. new bonds	72½
Ill. 6s. cou., '79 aft. 1860	99½	Missouri 6s	[illegible]
Ill. 6s. cou., '79 aft. 1862	99½	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. iss.	91½
Illinois 6s, c. '79 aft. 1865.	99½	Louisiana 6s	62
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870.	99½	California 7s	131
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877.	99½	Connecticut 6s	99½

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	137	Metropolitan	136½
Manhattan	145	East River	100
Merchants'	120	Shoe and Leather	121
Mechanics'	129	Corn Exchange	130½
Union	120	Continental	102½
America	140	St. Nicholas	102½
Phenix	107½	Commonwealth	113
North River	108	Importers' & Trad's	125
Tradesmen's	140	Park	152
Butchers' & Drovers'	134	Manuf's & Merch'ts	98½
Leather Manuf's	176½	Central National	107¾
Commerce	122½	Fourth National	105
Ocean	107½	Ninth National	109
American Exchange	120½	Tenth National	100½
Bank of N. America	110	Oriental Bank	135

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	96	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	94
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	91	Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	83
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	91	Tol. & W. Equip. b'ds	73½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	103½	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	132	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	77¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	132	Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90	70
Erie 7s. 2d ind., 1870	102½	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	72
Erie 7s. 3d ind., 1883	98¼	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	101¼
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	92	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95½
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	93	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	99½
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M., '75	100	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is.	93½
Harlem 1st M	102	Clev. & Tol. S F.	100
Mich. C. 8 ⅌ c. '69-'72	112	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	101
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	114	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.	110½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97
Mich. S. & N. I. S.F. 7 ⅌ c.	101½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	91
Ill. Cent. 7 ⅌ ct. 1870	120	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	92
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	101
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	86½	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	72
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	81½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	95½
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	99½	Ohio & Miss. Con.	86
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. ex bds.	91½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	92⅞
Lack. & West'n. bds.	96	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	94
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	99½	Chi. & G. East'n 1st M.	78½
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	99½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95

NATIONAL BANKS—QUARTERLY STATEMENT.

	April, 1868.	July, 1868.
Capital paid in	$421,221,210	$421,649,451
Surplus fund	72,342,335	74,796,988
Profits unappropriated	32,780,722	22,453,212
National circulation	295,017,089	288,088,142
Old local circulation	3,310,177	3,049,137
Individual deposits	528,774,450	563,138,357
United States deposits	22,744,035	23,955,865
U. S. Disbursing Officers	4,883,996	3,466,602
Due to National Banks	98,979,629	112,446,248
To other banks and bankers	21,384,364	27,321,444
Total liabilities	$1,498,438,007	$1,545,285,506
	April, 1868.	July, 1868.
Loans and discounts	$627,669,886	$643,968,436
U. S. stocks for circulation	369,266,850	331,761,850
Other United States funds	83,368,800	79,694,050
Legal-tender money	149,090,738	164,718,011
Gold and silver	15,315,919	20,754,[illegible]22
Due from National Banks	95,533,983	110,822,541
Due from other banks	7,677,933	9,259,663
Bills of National Banks	12,562,228	13,036,281
Real estate	22,025,253	22,332,869
Stocks, bonds and mortgages	19,854,684	19,491,810
Cash items for Clearing House	114,635,520	123,827,331
Miscellaneous	8,436,513	5,570,822
Total resources	$1,495,438,007	$1,545,285,506

The relative increased strength of the whole National Bank movement in July to the April statement may be thus stated:

	April.	July.
Deposits in gross	$528,774,450	$568,138,357
Less clearing items	114,653,520	123,827,331
Net deposits	$114,138,930	$444,311,026
Net bank balances	12,152,167	19,685,488
Due Treasury	27,625,030	27,422,527
Circulation	295,017,089	288,098,142
Demand liabilities	$748,933,216	$779,427,183
Gold and greenbacks	164,406,657	185,470,033
Pro rata	21.95 ⅌ cent.	23¾ ⅌ cent.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $2,024,639. The following is the summary for the week:

	Consumption Direct. Pkgs.	Value.	Warehoused. Pkgs.	Value.	Withdrawn. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	783	$317,585	957	$400,106	351	$152,583
Man. of Cotton	1,036	281,952	246	64,927	165	39,739
Man. of Silk	429	416,235	106	138,782	48	43,933
Man. of Flax	802	183,209	265	81,368	165	74,160
Miscellaneous	373	125,282	34	15,193	33	11,446
Total	3,416	$1,324,263	1,608	$700,376	961	$322,483
		700,376				1,324,263
Total entered		$2,024,639	Total marketed			$1,646,746

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,310,825 95; payments, $1,514,858 29; balance, $82,015,602 04. The receipts include for Customs, $270,000; for Gold Notes, $255,000.

The receipts for the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad for June were:

Freight	$38,903 30
Passengers	15,467 65
Express and mail	1,342 45
Rents, &c	150 00
Total	$55,863 40

The Broadway Insurance Company has declared a Dividend from a surplus of $130,000 of Eight per Cent., payable Aug. 1.

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, July 17, 1868.

SIR: Your communication of the 15th instant, in relation to the liability of pickles, sauces, &c., under the act of March 31, 1868, has been received.

In reply, I have to say that the tax on sales imposed by the act of March 31, 1868, applies to any article or compound put up for sale in packages with the name or trade mark of the person, firm, or corporation who puts up the same, and which are not otherwise specifically taxed.

The act of July 13, 1866, imposed a stamp duty upon meats, fish, shell-fish, fruits, vegetables, sauces, sirups, prepared mustard, jams, and jellies. The act of March 2, 1867, exempted "canned and preserved meats, shell-fish, fruits, and vegetables. This exemption was not held to apply to sauces, sirups, prepared mustard, jams, jellies, and fish. They are still liable to stamp duty, and consequently are not taxable on sales under the act of March, 1868.

The act of July 13, 1866, exempted "pickles when sold by the gallon, and not contained in glass packages."

Pickles in glass packages were held, by this office, liable to stamp duty as preserved fruits or vegetables, and were, therefore, held to be exempt therefrom under the act of March 2, 1867.

Canned and preserved meats, shell-fish, fruits and vegetables being no longer liable to the stamp duty, are clearly liable to the tax on the sales imposed by the act of March 31, 1868.

Pickles of all kinds—such as are of domestic manufacture—whether sold by the gallon or in glass packages, are likewise liable. The same is true of all medicines and medicinal preparations not liable to stamp duty. Yours respectfully,

THOMAS HARLAND, Deputy Commissioner.

P. C. VAN WYCK, Esq., Assessor, Fourth District, New-York City.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Bank-st., s. e. cor. of West, (irregular,) (½); Washington-st., e. s., 106 ft. s. of Barclay, 29x80¾ $25,000
Bowery, e. s., 117.6 ft. n. of Broome, (irregular) 65,000
Beekman-place, s. s., 20.5 ft. e. of 51st-st., 40x100 60,000
Carmine-st., Nos. 39 and 39½, 25x100 17,100
Greenwich-st., No. 781 12,800
Greenwich-st., No. 783 11,250
Sheriff-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 100x200 47,000
2d-st., n. s., 149.2 ft. e. of 1st-av., 22.0½x100 17,300
54th-st., s. s., 158.4 ft. w. of Broadway, irregular 10,000
56th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th-av., 21.8x100.5 30,000
58th-st., s. s., 201 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 19x100.5 20,000
85th-st., s. s., lot No. 247, Harlem Commons 4,150
90th-st., s. s., 451 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.8 4,000
101st-st., n. s., 305 ft. w. of 4th-av., 100.11x47.1½ 2,500
122d-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 6th-av., (irregular) 8,500
125th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 9th-av., 100.10x125 11,000
134th-st., n. s., 90 ft. w. of 4th-av., 275x99.11 3,300
Madison-av., s. e. corner of 32d-st., 24x100 25,500
7th-av., w. s., 75.5 ft. s. of 58th-st., 25x100 8,000

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, No. 797, s. w. corner of 11th-st., 50.7x136.6, 4 years, per year $12,532
2d-av., No. 862, (store, &c.,) 2 years and 9 months, per year 420
9th-av., No. 223, (store, &c.,) 3 years, per year 600
11th-av., w. s., lot No. 884, "Greenwich," 24x75, 21 years, per year 300

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bainbridge-st., s. s., 185.7 ft. e. of Hopkinson-av., 20x100 ..... $290
Bainbridge-st., s. s., 205.7 ft. e. of Hopkinson-av., 20x100 200
Columbus-place, w. s., 144 ft. s. of Herkimer-st., 23x1 5 425
Eckford-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Norman-av., 25x100 4,000
Fuller-place, w. s., 150 ft. s. of Bruxton-st., 60x100 1,250
Gerry-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of Throop-av., 25x100 725
Herkimer-st. and Kane-place, s. e. corner, 48x98 975
Houston-st., w. s., 108.4 ft. n. of Willoughby-av., 16.8x100 5,400
Howard-place, e. s., 160 ft. s. of Bruxton-st., 142.3x100x136.9x100 6,500
Lot adjoining, 71.4x100
Jay-st., s. e. s., 290 ft. n. e. of Central-av., 40x100 200
Leonard-st., w. s., 195 ft. s. of Union-st., 25x100 3,500
Mill-st., s. s., 115 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 28x100 500
Prospect and Union sts., s. w. cor., 150x150 2,250
Van Brunt-st., n. s., 60 ft. w. of Ewen-av., 20x90 1,175
Van Voorhees-st. and Johnson-av., n. e. cor., 150x200 1,500
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 60 ft. w. of Clinton-av., 20x78.6 9,000
6th-st., s. s., 137.8 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x100 4,600
10th-st., s. s., 90 ft. e. of 3d-av., n. and l., 20x100 4,500
DeKalb-av., s. s., 335 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 20x100 4,850
Fulton-av., s. w., 90 ft. s. e. of Clermont-av., 88x73.5x16x100x61x23.9x82.5 19,000
Harrison-av. and Middleton-st., 2x79.11 250
Marcy-av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Ellery-st., 65.7x123.3x75 4,000
Marcy-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Monroe-st., 25x100 1,000
Marcy-av., e. s., 86 ft. n. of Hewes-st., 25x100 1,000
Park-av., n. s., 39.10 ft. w. of Adelphi-st., 17.1x75 1,200
Tompkins and Lafayette avs., n. e. cor., 25x100 8,250
Vanderbilt-av., w. s., 111.11 ft. s. of Park-av., 25x100 1,150
4th-av., s. s., 253 ft. n. e. of 38th-st., 25x100 650

East New-York.

Miller-av., w. s., 175 ft. s. of Fulton-av., 50x100 ..... $2,475

Greenpoint.

Lot No. 534, D. Ewen's map $3,600

New-Lots.

Hale-av., w. s., 300 ft. n. of Division-av., 50x100; Hale-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Division-av., 25x100; Lot adjoining latter $800

New-Utrecht.

Lefferts-av., n. w. s., parcel "E," map heirs R. B. Lefferts, &c., 16 9-10 acres; Large plot adjoining $12,165

QUEENS COUNTY.

Hunter's Point.

East 8th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Central-av., 25x100 ..... $800
East 8th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Central-av., 25x100 800
East 8th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Central-av., 25x100 800

Newtown.

2d-av., w. s., 775 ft. s. of Central-av., 27.6x150 ..... $850

North Hempstead.

Lot adjoining Scott's on Port Washington road, 150x272.6 ..... $1,150

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Grand-st., s. s., lot No. 192, Mann, Jr., premises, 25x100 ..... $5,000
Pavonia-av. and Erie-st., n. w. cor., 50x50 8,000
York-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Washington-st., 25x100 8,000

Hoboken.

Grand-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of 2d-st., 50x100 ..... $1,800
Grand-st., e. s., 150 ft. n. of 2d-st., 50x100 1,300
West-st., e. s., lots Nos. 45, 46, Secombe *et al.'s* prop., 50x100 700

Hudson City.

Broadway, w. s., lot No. 2, block J, near reservoir, 25x100 ..... $450
Broadway, w. s., lot No. 3, block J, near reservoir, 25x100 450
Bergen road, e. s., lots Nos. 3 and 4, Carter Hill, 50x100 1,600
Thorn-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of Summit-av., 25x100 2,250
Franklin-av., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Manners-av., 44x100 700
Lot No. 10, block 1, map of Hudson Grove, 25x100 350

Bergen.

Grand-st., n. s., lots No. 6 and 7, block No. 6, Jane Van Horne's premises, 50x100 ..... $1,300
Halladay-st., n. s., 300 ft. s. of Lafayette-st., 25x100 1,100

Clinton.

Holland-st., e. s., 75 ft. from Gold-st., 25x100 ..... $150
Elizabeth-road, e. s., T. McKirgan's property, in Clinton and Newark, 10 acres 36,000

Newark.

Broad and Governeur sts., corner of, 41x80 ..... $5,000
Chestnut-st., s. s., 300 ft. from McWhorter-st. 1,200
Commerce-st., A. Fromaget's property, 30x76 3,000
Court and Bergen sts., n. e. corner, 75x115 1,500
High-st., w. s., 182 ft. from Bloomfield-av., 30x97 750
Jackson-st., e. s., 210 ft. from South Market-st., 30x100 1,800
South Orange-av., n. s., plot W. Rankin's property, 4x96 200
South Orange-av., n. s., plot W. Rankin's property, 39x54 2,500
West Bank-st., cor. Morris-av., 25x100 500

Orange.

Burnside-st., s. w. s., 80 ft. from Washington-st., 25x130 ..... $175
Nassau-st., s. s., 125 ft. from Myrtle-st., 104x170 300
Nassau-st., n. s., Tompkin's property, 50x104 500

South Orange.

Raymond-av., cor. Seatland road, (Montrose,) about 3 acres $10,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 24, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	....	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	3,355	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	7,403
Cornmeal, bbls	366	Pork, bbls	....
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs	2
Wheat, bushels	8,400	Lard, pkgs	150
Corn, bushels	7,800	Beef, tcs. and bbls	....
Rye, bushels	200	Whisky, bbls	....
Oats, bushels	....	Petroleum, bbls	4,263

ASHES—Continue inactive at $8 25@$8 37 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been sparingly sought after at 43c.@45c. for Yellow, ⅌ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand has been more animated for desirable work, and full prices have been realized. We quote: Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 50; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 37@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $2@$2 62; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $2@$2 75; Boys', $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 15@$2 10; Ladies' Sewed Goat, Kid and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 25; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ⅌ pair.

BRICKS—Have been salable and steady, including common Hard at $8 50@$12; Croton at $18@$22, and Philadelphia Front at $45@$50 ⅌ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been very quiet, including Adamantine at 21c.@23c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 45c., and Patent do., 55c. ⅌ lb.

CEMENT—Continues salable and firm; Rosendale at $1 75 ⅌ bbl.

COAL—Has been quiet but quoted firmer. Anthracite from yard, $5@$7 ⅌ ton of 2,000 lbs.; Liverpool House Cannel, $16@$17; do. Gas Cannel, $11@$12 ⅌ ton of 2,240 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been less freely offered, and has been in moderate request, at full rates, including Java at 22c.@23½; Maracaibo, 15½c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@16½c.; Rio, 8½c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@14½c., all in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been in very moderate demand wholly for spinning, and only 1,095 bales have been reported sold, at about previous figures. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows in their circular for the current week, the

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb	25	25½	25½@25¾
Good Ordinary	27¾	27¾	28 @28¾
Low Middling	29¾	29¾	30½@30¾
Middling	31	31¼	31½@31¾
Good Middling	33½	33½	34

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	3,825
Receipts last week	5,795
Receipts preceding week	4,567
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	380,372
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	605,894
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	778,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	215,870
Exports since Sept. 1	369,375
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	52,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,181,500
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,856,500
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,698,700
Exports same time 1866-7	1,512,750
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,698,500
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	81,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	152,500

DRY GOODS—Prices of desirable styles of goods have been generally firm, and, in some instances, quoted stronger, though the dealings have been on a very limited scale. The offerings of Domestic Cottons have been moderate. Woolens have been in comparatively fair stock. No marked alteration can be noticed in foreign fabrics.

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—Have been in moderate request at previous figures.

FEATHERS—Continue active and heavy, including Live Geese at 75c.@85c. ⅌ lb.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been very quiet at from $3 10@$3 15 for Canton ⅌ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Continue very quiet at previous quotations, which are very little more than nominal.

FISH—A moderate trade has been reported in the principal kinds, including Dry Cod at $6 37@$7 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $21 75@$23 25; No. 2 do. $17 75@$20 50; No. 3 do., $9@$11 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $6@$9 50 ⅌ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 30c.@40c. for Scale, and 25c. @30c. for No. 1 ⅌ box.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties have been in moderate demand and firm as a rule, including Layer Raisins at $3 90@$3 95 ⅌ box, Currants at 11½c.@11½c., Almonds at 13c.@36c., and Figs at 11c.@22c.; Dates, 7c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate supply and fair request to-day at a further partial advance of 5c.@15c. ⅌ bbl., the market closing quite strong and buoyant for fresh ground. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,750 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 60@$7 20; very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $8@$8 80; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $8 80@$10, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $8 40@$9 40 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 60@$7 20
Extra State	8 00@10 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 00@13 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 40@ 9 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 45@13 25
Extra Genesee	10 10@13 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 00@15 00

Southern Flour has been inactive, but steady; sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls. at $8 20@$9 80 for very poor to fair, and $9 80@$15 25 for fair to very superior extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour is in moderate demand at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported of 900 sacks at $9 65@$12 25 for extras ⅌ 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues in fair request at $7 60@$10 for inferior to choice ⅌ bbl.; sales, 375 bbls. Corn Meal is in good demand at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 60@$5 80 for Western, $5 85 for Brooklyn, $5 25 for City, $6 for Marsh's Caloric, and $6 15 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 1,080 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate request and desirable lots of both Spring and Winter have been quoted a shade firmer. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 34,500 bushels, including White Michigan on private terms; fair to prime No. 2 Spring at $1 85@$1 89; Mixed Spring at $1 78; Amber State on private terms; ordinary White Southern at $2 45; very choice Amber Tennessee at $2 48, and White California at $2 60 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been very sparingly offered and has been moderately inquired for at a further slight improvement in prices; sales have been reported since our last of 61,000 bushels at $1 07@$1 13½ for poor to very choice New Mixed Western, the latter rate for a small lot; $1 14½ for Fair old Mixed Western, in store, and $1 19@$1 20 for Yellow and White Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye has attracted rather more attention at steady rates. Sales 2,450 bushels Pennsylvania and Southern, part to arrive, at $1 75@$1 80 ⅌ bushel. Barley, Malt and Peas have been inactive. Oats have been less sought after at a shade easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 25,000 bushels Western at 84c., in store, and, nominally, 86c., afloat, ⅌ bushel. The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of boats as having passed Fultonville during the forty-eight hours prior to 1:30 P. M., July 23, 1868: A. Richmond, Buffalo, oats; Eugenie, Buffalo, corn; George, Buffalo, corn; C. W. Cornu, Buffalo, wheat, corn, &c.; Delaware, Buffalo, corn; Mary, Buffalo, corn; Dictator, Buffalo, corn; Enterprise, Buffalo, corn; Seymour Rudd, Buffalo, corn; L. L. Lull, Buffalo, corn; A. T. Goldsmith, Palmyra, wheat, &c.; C. B. Walrath, Buffalo, oats; Mystic, Buffalo, corn; Jim Holmes, Buffalo, corn; W. S. Penn, Buffalo, corn.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in moderate request since our last, at 17½c.@18c., and 22½c.@22½c., chiefly 22½c., respectively.

GUANO—Peruvian has been salable and firm at $88 ⅌ ton.

HAY—North River Bale has been in reduced supply and in good demand at 75c.@80c. for shipping, and $1 10@$1 40 for poor to choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw is in fair request at 75c.@95c. for short and long ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quite dull since our last, including American at 10c.@40c. for new, and Foreign at 20c.@35c. ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; good to prime, 20c.@25c.; choice to fancy, 30c.@35c. Eastern, prime to choice, 25c.@30c. Wisconsin, common to fancy, 20c.@40c. Michigans, common to fair, 10c.@15c. Foreign—Bavarians, 25c.@35c.; Belgians, 20c.@25c. ⅌ lb. Mr. EMMET WELLS notices the week's business thus: "There has been hardly sufficient change in the market this week to warrant any variation of the views expressed in our last. Brewers, who are not in the habit of purchasing largely, are now buying by the single bale, under the hope and belief that the new crop will come in early, and that low prices will rule. Advices received this week from the growing districts are somewhat less favorable. There is scarcely an old yard in the country in which the hop-louse has not made its appearance. If old yards are infested we can scarcely conceive a reason why new ones should escape. The movements of the 'enemy' will be closely watched by the grower during the few days intervening hop-picking, and probably more anxiety will be felt concerning the crop in Wisconsin than any other district, for the reason that we have been dependent upon that State during the past two years for our prime Hops. Aside from the devastations of the insect, other evils appear to be springing up, which, if not soon checked, will result in much damage to the crop. We refer particularly to certain districts in New-York State, where, we learn, the honey-dew is causing considerable alarm among growers, and the damage likely to result from it appears even more serious than that of the ravages of the hop-louse. In some sections of Wisconsin, particularly in the vicinity of Kilbourne City, the growth has been severely checked by the drouth, and with a continuance of the scorching weather it was believed much injury would follow. Our last London letter is under date July 11, and reports that market gradually declining in spite of the scanty stock. The reduced currency at that time was as follows, viz.: Mid Kents, 70s., 90s., 105s.; Weald, 65s., 75s., 84s.; Sussex, 56s., 63s., 70s.; Bavarians, 50s., 56s., 60s.; Belgians, 50s., 56s., 60s. And at these prices the market was very sluggish. Reports from the plantations generally were unfavorable; the long continuance of bright dry weather having proved almost too much for the plants on the uplands and light soils—the new vine, in many instances, being actually dried up. In the lower grounds and deep soils the plant barely maintained a healthy appearance, and without rain greater weakness was threatened. It was believed heavy rains would so improve the prospects that the yield would at least equal the wants of London consumers. Our correspondent made a tour through many of the largest grounds in Kent and Sussex, and fully coincides with the opinion of growers that, without early rains, the estimates of the coming yield must be materially reduced. Continental reports are similar to those of England. Bavaria promises an abundant crop, but in Bohemia and Belgium rain was anxiously looked for. All the foreign markets are reported dull. New-York quotations nominal."

HEMP—Has been in demand and firm, including American at $172 50@$180 for undressed, and $270@$290 for dressed ⅌ ton; Jute at 6c.@6½c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Manila, 9½c.@10c., gold, ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Have been quite dull at drooping prices.

LATHS—Have been in more demand at $2 90@$3 for Eastern, ⅌ 1,000.

LEATHER—Sole has attracted rather more attention at uniform prices, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak light Cropped, good, 42c.@45c.; Oak middle Cropped, good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Bellies, Cropped, good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 29c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 28½c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 26c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 20½c.@22½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak slaughter, in rough Heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ⅌ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been in moderate request at $1 10 for Common, and $2 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

LUMBER—Continues in good demand and firm in price, including Eastern Spruce at $17@$20 ⅌ thousand.

METALS—Have been moderately inquired for at generally firm prices, including Ingot Copper at 23½c.@24½c. ⅌ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $39 50@$40; No. 2 do., $35 50@$37; Scotch Pig, $40@$44; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $81 50@$87 50 ⅌ ton; Pig Lead, $6 31¼@$6 87½, in gold, ⅌ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6½c.@6½c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; Straits Tin, 24c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; Banca Tin, 27c.@27½c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $6 87@$7 50; Terne do., $6 25@$8 12½, gold, ⅌ box; Zinc, 12c.@13c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues in very moderate demand, including Port Rico at 47c.@70c.; Cuba at 31c.@53c.; English Islands at 54c.@55c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been rather quiet, including Spirits Turpentine at 43c.@45c. ⅌ gallon; Crude at $3 87@$4; Resin at $2 87@$8 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 50; Pitch at $3 50 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been in demand, and generally buoyant, including Crude Whale at 80c.@82c.; Bleached Whale at 87½c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $1 90; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 20@$1 55; Red Oil at 80c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 03@$1 07; Olive, $2 35@$2 45 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in less request at 17c.@17½c. for Crude in bulk; 21½c.@22½c. for do. in bbls.; 32c.@35½c. for Refined, in bond, ⅌ gallon.

OIL CAKE—Has been in demand and firm at $56@$62, chiefly within the range, ⅌ ton.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in slack demand at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 980 bbls., in lots, at $27 95@$28 12, closing at $28 for New Western Mess; $28@$28 12 for old Mess; $23 97@$24 37 for Prime Mess, and $22@$23 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported of 250 bbls. New Mess, seller October, at $28 25 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats in better request and firm; sales equal to 670 pkgs. at 16½c.@17½c. for Hams; 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders; 19½c.@21½c. for bagged Hams, ⅌ lb. Bacon continues quiet, yet steady. Dressed Hogs are in demand at 12½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. Lard has been in good demand and quoted a shade higher; sales have been reported since our last of 1,140 tcs. and bbls. at 16½c.@18½c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 17½c.@17½c. for prime steam, ⅌ lb. Beef has been in demand and firm at $15@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 210 bbls. Tierce Beef continues very quiet, including inferior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ⅌ tierce; sales, 100 tcs. Beef Hams rule dull at $26@$33 for State and Western ⅌ bbl. Butter has been quiet; Cheese fairly active. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh pails, State and Jersey, ⅌ lb	35 @45
Pennsylvania, ⅌ lb., fresh pails	35 @45
State, firkins, ⅌ lb	36 @40
State, half-firkin, tubs, ⅌ lb	38 @46
Welsh tubs, ⅌ lb	33 @37
Western Reserve, tubs, ⅌ lb	28 @30
Illinois and Wisconsin, tubs, ⅌ lb	26 @29
Western Reserve, firkins, ⅌ lb	30 @32
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, ⅌ lb	27 @29
Northern Pennsylvania, firkins, ⅌ lb	33 @36

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb	15 @15½
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ⅌ lb	13½ @14½
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb	14 @15
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ⅌ lb	12 @13½
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	7 @10

RICE—Has been in moderate demand at declining prices, including Carolina at $10 50@$11 25 and Rangoon at $9@$9 62 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Continues in moderate demand, including Turk's Island at 45c.@46c., by the cargo, ⅌ bushel; Liverpool ground at $1 75@$1 80; do. fine at $2 50@$2 90, and Prussian at $3 25 ⅌ sack.

SEEDS—Have been moderately inquired for at buoyant prices, including Clover at from 12½c.@13½c.; Rough Flax at $2 65@$2 75; Calcutta Linseed at $2 12½@$2 20, in Boston and New-York, gold; Timothy at $2 45@$2 60 ⅌ bushel.

SKINS—Have been rather quiet since our last, including Honduras Deer at 45c.; San Juan at 40c.@42c.; Bolivar at 32½c.; Sisal at 46c.@48c.; Vera Cruz at 42c.; Chagres at 45c.; Puerto Cabello at 37c.@39c.; Para at 45c. gold, ⅌ lb.; Tampico Goat at 55c.; Matamoras at 55c.; Buenos Ayres at 32c.@35c.; Payta at 32c.@34c. gold, ⅌ lb.; Curacoa at 35c.@42½c. currency; Cape at 50c.@55c. currency, and Madras at 50c.@55c. each.

SOAP—Has been in fair request, including Castile at 16½c.@17c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7c. ⅌ lb.

SPICES—Have been lightly dealt in, including Mace at 90c.@95c.; No. 1 Nutmegs at 87c.@88c.; Cassia at 51½c.@52c.; Cloves at 26½c.@27c.; Pepper at 23½c.@24c.; Pimento at 20½c.@21c.; Ginger at 11c.@11½c., in gold, ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in demand and held with more confidence. Sales have been reported since our last of 930 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11c.@14½c., and 215 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@13½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand at from 15½c.@16½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 85,000 lbs. Tallow at 12c.@12½c., chiefly at 12½c.@12½c.; 52,500 lbs. Stearine at 17c.@19c., and 76,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@11c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Continue in slack demand, including Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1@$1 85; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 50; Young Hyson at 77½c.@$1 65; Uncolored Japan at from 87½c.@$1 25; Oolong at from 68c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 67½c.@$1 25 ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—The demand has been fair for low and medium grades at uniform prices. Other descriptions have been quiet. We quote: Kentucky Lugs at 8½c.@10½c.; Common Leaf at 9½c.@13c.; Medium Leaf, 10½c.@14½c.; Good Leaf, 13½c.@16½c.; Fine Leaf, 15c.@18c.; Selections, 17c.@20c. ⅌ lb. We quote *Seed Leaf* thus: Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers, 6c.@7c.; average lots, 18c.@30c.; fine wrappers, 36c.@55c. New-York State fillers, 5c.@5½c.; average lots, 8c.@14c.; wrappers, 12c.@35c. Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, 5c.@5½c.; average lots, 9c.@16c.; wrappers, 15c.@40c. ⅌ lb. *Havana*—Common, 80c.@85c.; Good, 95c.@$1; Fine, $1 05@$1 10. *Yara*—I. cut, 82c.@85c.; II. cut, $1 07½@$1 12; average lots, 92½c.@95c. ⅌ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco* thus—Black Work, Common and Medium, 17½c.@22c.; Good and Fine, 23c.@30c. Bright Work, Common and Medium, 25c.@45c.; Good and Fine, 50c.@85c., in bond, ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Continues very quiet at irregular prices. Western is offered at $1 10 ⅌ gallon for next week's delivery.

WHALEBONE—Has been inactive, including Arctic at 62c.@62½c. in gold ⅌ lb.

WOOL—Has been in more active request, and on less extensive offerings, prices of desirable lots of domestic have exhibited more firmness.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan and Indiana.	
Extra and above	46@50
⅞ and ¾ blood do	45@48
Common and ¼ do	42@44
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@67
Extra to XX do	49@53
¾ and ⅞ blood do	47@50
Common and ¼	43@45
Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa.	
Extra and above	44@47
⅞ and ¾ blood fleece	40@44
Common and ¼ fleece	39@42
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	43@50
Unwashed fleeces	30@35
Unwashed fleece, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Washed fleece	35@45
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	25@33
Common fleece	20@25
Common fleece, burry	18@23
California.	
Spring Clip, A P	32@35
Spring Clip, A 1	29@33
Spring Clip, A 2	28@30
Spring Clip, B	26@30
Spring Clip, S	18@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	27@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	24@28
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	21@25
Burry Lots 3c.@10c. ⅌ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra	30@40
Pulled, super	30@38
Pulled, low	24@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	40@50
Super	42@48
No. 1	33@38
No. 2	14@20
Lambs	35@43
Western limed, pulled	35@40
Southern limed, pulled	[illegible]
Tub washed	45@54
Also for South American Wools.	
Buenos Ayres Unwashed Merino and Saxony	35@45
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 1st Mestiza	30@40
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 2d Mestiza	26@35
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 3d Mestiza	22@31
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 4th Mestiza	20@21
Buenos Ayres Unwashed common Mestiza	16@25
Buenos Ayres Washed Mestiza	37@48
Buenos Ayres Washed common	35@45
Corrientes, fine to medium, unwashed	22@33
Corrientes, Oreola, unwashed	18@20
Entre Rios, washed	37@45
Entre Rios, unwashed	18@30
Cordova, unwashed	28@33
San Jago, washed	28@33
St. Luis	28@23
Rio Grande, Mestiza, fine white washed	33@35
Rio Grande, common superior, washed white	30@32
Rio Grande, fair, washed white	26@30
Rio Grande, burry, washed white	19@22
Rio Grande, black, washed	21@22
Rio Grande, common white, unwashed	19@23
Rio Grande, burry, black and mixed, unwashed	14@16
Peruvian unwashed	23@31
Peruvian, limed, pulled	18@24
Chilian, unwashed, fine fleece	23@29
Chilian, unwashed, medium fleece	20@23
Chilian, unwashed, common fleece	21@23
Valparaiso, unwashed, fine	22@28
Valparaiso, unwashed, coarse	21@23
Mexican, washed, fine	24@27
Mexican, washed, medium	20@28
Mexican, unwashed, fine	20@25
Mexican, unwashed medium to common	18@22

FREIGHTS—The market has been unusually dull, and rates have been nearly nominal to-day. The extreme scarcity of desirable shipping lots of Breadstuffs, particularly of Wheat and Corn, operates against an active movement in this line. For Liverpool there were taken 3,000 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 25s. ⅌ ton. For London, 2,000 bbls. Flour, by sailing vessel, at 3s. ⅌ bbl.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. LOTTERY OF LIFE. Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Charles Fisher, Edw. Lamb, T. J. Rind, B. T. Ringgold, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss M. Barrett, Miss F. Carman and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts. BARBE BLEUE, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Lambele, Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Duclos, MM. Aujac, Dardignac, Duchesne and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others. MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway, near Broome-st. A FLASH OF LIGHTNING. Characters by Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, M. Rankin, J. C. Williamson, G. F. Browne, H. Ryner, H. Murdoch, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Amelia Harris and others. MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery, near Canal-st. PANTOMIMES, BALLETS, FARCES, BURLESQUES, ACROBATS, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL. 14th-st. near 3d-av. VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. 7th-av., near 58th-st. POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

The Senate yesterday passed the bill to regulate the carrying of passengers on steamships and other seagoing vessels. The bill was prepared after consultation with the New-York and Baltimore Commissioners of Emigration, and is calculated to secure to passengers some degree of comfort while at sea. A joint resolution was adopted making it the duty of the military commanders to remove all persons now holding office under the Provisional Governments of Virginia and Texas, who cannot take the test oath, and to fill the vacancies with persons who can. The bill relative to the Alexandria Canal was called up, and gave rise to considerable discussion, during which it was stated that the bill contemplated the erection of a bridge over the Potomac for the exclusive use of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. An amendment was adopted prohibiting the granting of rights by the Canal Company to any railroad company that were not given to another. The bill then passed. The Senate went into Executive Session and transacted no further legislative business.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House reported back the Senate bill providing for an issue of temporary loan certificates for the purpose of redeeming the outstanding compound-interest notes, which was passed. The Conference Committee on the Alaska Appropriation bill submitted a report, which was agreed to after an exciting debate. The business on the Speaker's table was taken up, and the Senate amendments to the following bills were non-concurred in and committees of conference asked for: The bill distributing the reward offered for the capture of Jeff. Davis; the bill to establish an American line of steamships to Europe. The Conference Committee on the bill to amend the Postal laws submitted a report, which caused considerable discussion, during which Mr. Farnsworth stated that it contained nothing about the New-York Post Office. The report was agreed to. Mr. Boutwell introduced a bill for the more speedy reorganization of the States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas. It authorizes the Constitutional Conventions of those States to remove and appoint officers, and these officers to organize a constabulary force and preserve the peace; authorizes the reassembling of the Convention, and devolves upon the Provisional Government the duty of enforcing the ordinances of the Convention; it also makes it the duty of military commanders to enforce the law. A lengthy political discussion ensued, after which the bill was passed. The Senate amendments to the Alexandria Canal bill were agreed to, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

A terrible rain-storm visited Baltimore yesterday. It commenced early in the morning and continued nearly all day. In a very short time many of the streets were converted into whirling torrents, eight and nine feet deep, rushing along with such force as to carry off nearly everything in its course. A street car was washed from the track, and one or more of the passengers are reported drowned. Merchants were obliged to remove their goods to the upper stories for safety. When the storm ceased, the flood subsided as rapidly as it had arisen. The damage is estimated at not less than $3,000,000. It is reported that the Granite Mills at Ellicott City, Md., were carried away and sixty lives lost.

The base ball match, which was to have been played at Worcester yesterday between the nines of Yale and Harvard, was postponed to Saturday in consequence of a heavy fog, which made the grass too wet for play. Worcester is swarming with students from various colleges and their friends. On Thursday night, after a ball, the students behaved in their customary riotous manner, destroying the furniture of the hotel, playing havoc in the streets and defying the local authorities. The Police finally made a raid on them, and captured thirty of the ringleaders, who were locked up for the night. Yesterday, sixteen of them were fined $10 each, and one was held to answer a charge of stealing a gold watch and a sign from a building. The regatta yesterday was largely attended, and the various races were satisfactorily conducted. The Yale crew was defeated by the Harvard in the champion six-oar race.

Daniel Shutt was arrested at Pittsburg, Penn., on Thursday, charged with poisoning his wife in Columbiana, Ohio. He insured her life in a New-York Company for $5,000 near the close of June. She became suddenly ill on the 4th of July, and although a physician was called, grew rapidly worse, and after a week of intense suffering, died. The arrest was made at the instance of his wife's mother.

Hon. Edward Frost, a member of one of the oldest families in Charleston, and formerly one of the Circuit Judges of South Carolina, died in Charleston on Tuesday, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. He graduated at Yale College in 1820.

Chas. H. Baker, who was delivered over to the Canadian authorities, under the Extradition Treaty to answer a charge of forgery, was released on bail at St. Catharines on Wednesday, and returned to Buffalo.

Lorenzo Dow Hall, a member of the North Carolina Senate, died of apoplexy on Wednesday afternoon. He was in his seat in the Senate during the day. He was a member of the late Constitutional Convention.

The trial of George A. Van Solen for the murder of Dr. Harcourt, at St. Paul, Minn., some two years since, was resumed in that city on the 20th inst. before the Court of Common Pleas. It will be recollected that Van Solen's trial commenced in December last, but the jury, having failed to agree, it was put over until this time. The panel of twenty-four was exhausted without obtaining a single juryman. The Judge then instructed the Sheriff to summon fifty talesmen, and the Court adjourned until the next day. Before proceeding in the case the counsel for prisoner made a motion to have the case dismissed upon certain statements in his affidavit, but the Court refused to entertain it.

Nicholas Smith, Martin Robb and Phillip Feiss, German residents of Buffalo, who were recently convicted in that city on various charges of incendiarism, were yesterday sentenced, the two first to fourteen years imprisonment and the latter to seven years. They belonged to a regular gang which is responsible for the destruction of a large amount of property in Buffalo during the past year or two.

The great crater of Kilanea, Sandwich Islands, for many years inactive, has again become a thing of life. The glare of its fires can be distinctly seen from Hilo, a distance of forty miles. No damage is yet reported.

A meeting of the Thirteenth District Grant and Colfax Club was held last evening. Addresses were made by Ex-Senator Warwick, of California, Hon. Horace Greeley and Chas. S. Spencer, Esq.

Montana papers report that the steamer *Guidon* is to be taken overland around the great falls above Benton, and hereafter ply as a regular packet in waters till now undisturbed by a steamer's wheel. They describe the mode of transfer by saying that "the boat will be placed on skids and snaked overland by bull trains."

Hon. Neal Dow, of Maine, is to speak in Cleveland, Ohio, on the night of the 28th inst. On the 29th the National Temperance Convention assembles there.

The body of John Peterkin, one of the two men who were drowned by going over Niagara Falls on the night of the 12th inst., was found below Suspension Bridge on Thursday, and was recovered Friday evening. This was accomplished by attaching a weight to a line and throwing the same over the body as it came around in the outer circles of the whirlpool. It was only after many efforts had been made that the body was drawn ashore. It was scarcely recognizable; a scar on one hand was about the only mark by which his friends knew him. Seneca Devine, the comrade of Peterkin, has not yet been found.

A land suit, lately instituted in Harrison County, Texas, by the heirs of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnson, for thirty leagues of valuable land in that county, has resulted in a verdict in their favor.

There is a herd of 35,000 head of Texas cattle in pasture at the junction of the Chicago branch of the Illinois Central and the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroads. When in proper trim they will be shipped to an Eastern market.

Influential citizens of Boston, including Gov. Bullock and Mayor Shurtleff, are making arrangements to give, at an early day, a public expression of their estimation of Hon. J. L. Motley, late Minister to Austria, as a faithful public officer and distinguished scholar.

One thousand dollars has been raised by the Chicago Bricklayers' Protective Union for the benefit of the New-York striking bricklayers.

At an adjourned meeting of the master masons held at No. 51 Liberty-street, yesterday, a number of the members reported that they had all the ten-hour men they required.

The Israelite B'nai B'rith Convention sat yesterday at No. 18 East Sixteenth-street and discussed their new constitution. They adjourned in the evening to 9 o'clock to-morrow (Sunday) morning.

The steamship *Weser*, from Bremen July 11 and Southampton July 14, arrived at this port yesterday.

Cotton was in limited request yesterday at barely steady prices. Breadstuffs were generally firmer, on very moderate offerings, but transactions were on a restricted scale. Pork was dull and depressed in price. A rather more active inquiry prevailed for Cut Meats, Dressed Hogs and Lard, the latter closing at slightly higher prices. Groceries were attracting more attention. Freights were unusually dull.

In the line of family marketing, a fair degree of activity has been reported at generally firm prices. The fruit dealers have been kept quite busy, and have been comparatively cheerful in their representations of the special branch of trade. Good to choice Butter is much dearer, both at wholesale and retail, on a very moderate supply, but is not in limited request. Cheese is steady.

The number of animals received at all the yards, for the weekly supply, consists of 6,520 Beef Cattle, 84 Milch Cows, 1,060 Calves, 18,720 Sheep and Lambs and 10,731 Swine. Prices of Beef Cattle have advanced a trifle since our last report. Prime Bullocks sell readily at 16c.@17c., net weight, while lower grades are sold at all the intermediate prices between 11c.@17c. Cows and Veal Calves sell slowly at depressed prices. There is more tone to the Sheep market. Very few, however, are sold for over 5c.@6c. ℔ lb., gross weight; Lambs, 8c.@9c., with a few at 10c.@11c. ℔ lb., gross weight. Swine sell slowly at 9c.@10c. ℔ lb., gross weight, with a few choice Hogs at 10¼c. ℔ lb.

The Fourteenth Amendment—Validity of Its Ratification.

The opponents of reconstruction are discussing, with a good deal of evident anxiety, the validity of the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment. Mr. Seward's official notice, conceived in terms suggestive of doubt, gives color and cogency to a denial of the sufficiency of the ratification. Its "ifs" made hypothetical the promulgation of a fact with which the State Department has no proper concern, and probably gave rise to the final and decisive resolution of Congress.

The point most urgently pressed by the Democratic journals relates to the action of New-Jersey and Ohio, whose present Legislatures revoked acts of ratification passed by their predecessors. The Congressional resolution embraces both in its enumeration of the States composing "three-fourths and more of the several States of the Union." With these included, twenty-nine States are specified in favor of the amendment—being one more than the number constitutionally required. The question debated is, then, whether New-Jersey and Ohio were entitled to cancel the covenant into which they, with other States, had previously entered. Mr. Seward puts it as a matter of doubt and uncertainty whether the resolutions of withdrawal "are not irregular and invalid, and therefore ineffectual for withdrawing the consent of the said two States, or either of them, to the aforesaid amendment." Congress has denied the competency of the Legislatures to annul the ratification they had respectively authorized, and so disposes of Mr. Seward's scepticism. The Democrats, on the contrary, affirm the right of a State to withdraw its consent at any time prior to the completion of ratification by the required three-fourths; and on this ground they insist that New-Jersey and Ohio are unlawfully included in the Congressional count. For this reason, they contend that the amendment still lacks constitutional ratification.

The elaborate statements of the *World*, and the learned arguments of other journals predicated on the opinions of Mr. Charles O'Conor and Mr. G. T. Curtis, are wasted in the present state of the question. They are ingenious, and not devoid of plausibility or force, as against a conclusion based upon Mr. Seward's enumeration of ratifying States. If the final adoption depended upon the counting of New-Jersey and Ohio, there might be some room for uncertainty in the event of an appeal involving the constitutionality of the action taken by Congress. But the case of those who now assail Congress is defective in an essential particular. It assumes that, with New-Jersey and Ohio omitted, the consenting States would be but twenty-seven, or less than three-fourths of the States. *To make the list correct, however, Georgia must be included in the list:* the ratification by that State having been communicated to Congress by Gov. Bullock. *Add Georgia, and it will be found that twenty-eight States have ratified the amendment, exclusive of New-Jersey and Ohio.*

Whatever be the merits of the controversy in regard to the proceedings of these States, it no longer possesses the slightest practical importance. The amendment has acquired validity, with or without their help.

So far as the competency of the newly-organized Governments is concerned, it is idle to cherish the purposes and expectations which the terms of Mr. Johnson's successive proclamations are calculated to encourage. Nothing can possibly be gained by sneers at the authority of Governments which Congress has recognized, or by references to the Southern Legislatures as "the newly-constituted and newly-established bodies, avowing themselves to be, and acting as, the Legislatures," and so forth. They *are* Legislatures, and the Executive has no excuse for doubts or slurs upon the subject. Least of all, can the *World* with any propriety continue to speak of them as "putative Governments," or as "bodies assuming, under such illegal organizations, to be Legislatures;" for that journal has again and again shown that their recognition by Congress destroys the last hope of upsetting them, save by revolution. Their ratification of the amendment, therefore, is as valid as that by New-York.

The sensitiveness evinced by the Southern malcontents, and the Democracy generally, in regard to the amendment, is scarcely surprising. Mere acts of Congress they might hope to abrogate, but with the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment engrafted on the Constitution, their game is to a large extent estopped. The Wade Hamptons of the South are excluded from power, and the plans of those who project negro disfranchisement are now prostrated by the Constitution itself. The amendment, however, touches Democratic strongholds elsewhere, and furnishes motives to the adoption of liberal views on the suffrage question which will ultimately gain the mastery. This is true in no mere partisan sense. It applies to Radical Tennessee and Missouri equally with Democratic Maryland and Kentucky; punishing by a reduction of representative power the denial of suffrage as a consequence of color. The universal application of the amendment vindicates its justice; while its bearing upon the future of Southern and Border State politics explains the reluctance of the Democracy to acknowledge its constitutional efficacy. It is well that on that point room no longer exists for cavil or doubt.

Congress and the Distribution of Arms.

The persistent effort made, both in Congress and out of Congress, to fix a political purpose upon Senator Wilson's bill for distributing surplus arms, is very much to be regretted. It will tend to draw down the evil it deprecates—it will suggest a use for the arms which, without this discussion, would probably not have been dreamed of.

This distribution would ordinarily be regarded as only part and parcel of the general system of closing out the vast stores of warlike *materiel* which accumulated on the hands of the Government during the late war. Not only does it find abundant justification in the precedents of history—it being the ordinary way of disposing of such accumulations, especially after national wars—but it has special vindication in our recent dealings with other munitions. It is, in fact, the last of a series of similar "house-cleanings." The old uniforms and clothing have been distributed among the various National Soldiers' Asylums; the old cannon have, in part, been devoted to melting up into monuments and obelisks; the old medical stores have served their purpose in the Freedman's Bureau. If the infantry arms follow suit, it is only because this is the disposition of them that would pay—storing them up or sacrificing them upon a glutted market being decidedly disadvantageous. Moreover, as we have shown, the militia of many of the States need these arms.

We are especially sorry to see some members from the Southern States claiming these muskets on the very ground that they may be used in the political campaign and at elections. They are needed, of course, by the militia to preserve order—but not to "put down" this or the other class of voters. The remarks of Mr. Stokes and Mr. Deweese are anything but reassuring as to the purpose for which, now that the question has been opened, these arms may be used. But no good and sufficient reason for defeating this measure has yet been given; and if it be perverted to partisan ends, it will not be the fault of Congress. The new Governments at the South must rely for their preservation from anarchy, in case of riots, on their local militias and their bodies of loyal and law-loving citizens, now that the United States forces are to be removed. To help arm and equip these citizens, to see that they are provided with means of defence, is quite within the province of Congress, because it proposes to take the responsibility of necessitating the withdrawal of the troops, by cutting down the army.

The Summer Vacation of the Schools.

Nearly all the educational establishments of this City and Brooklyn, both public and private, have been closed for the Summer recess. Most of the public schools were dismissed yesterday at noon, to reassemble about the middle of September. The vacation is hailed as a happy release by teachers and pupils, thousands of whom have been for weeks past longingly awaiting the joyous hour which would set them free, and enable them to leave the City behind them in their search for cooling breezes and healthful pastimes among the mountains or by the sea shore. The grand rush has fairly begun to the embraces of affectionate relatives in the country, and in another week the Teacher's Associations all over the State will be holding their annual reunions for the discussion of topics of interest to the profession, the interchange of views on the best methods of imparting instruction, and to hear reports on the progress of educational machinery in general.

Thousands of children, however, who have no bright country prospects before them will be turned loose in the City streets to study nature and be exposed to zymotic attacks, much to the regret of parents who think them, not incorrectly perhaps, better off at school, where, if they do not learn satisfactorily, at least they are kept out of mischief. Thus olive branches who have been regarded as the choicest of blessings all through the year will now be looked upon as "pests," and tenement houses will ring with the echoes of juvenile rumpuses.

The vacation will be improved, also, by the mechanics, who will work busily, in spite of the weather, in repairing, repainting and reconstructing the school and class rooms, while laborers will see to it that the vaults and cellars are stocked anew with coal and wood, in readiness for the Winter season.

To all the teachers and children—whether they go into the country or stay in the City—we wish a glorious time. May they have abundant recreation and be so recuperated mentally and physically, by their two months' holiday, that they will enter with hearty zest upon the duties and privileges of the Fall and Winter scholastic period.

Rhetorical Fustian—Hampton and Blair.

When Mr. Wade Hampton was speaking to the Democrats of this City he called upon them to "register an oath" to do something or other; and now Mr. Frank Blair, in his letter accepting his nomination, calls Gen. Grant a "mailed warrior."

It would be too much to hope that the adherents of the lost cause should speak sensibly before they think sensibly. So long as they are determined to fight over their defeated battles; so long as they indulge hopes of undoing by violence the almost accomplished reconstruction; so long as they can find profit or comfort in resisting the inevitable—it is scarcely to be expected that their words will be wiser than purpose. Vapid and extravagant language will continue to express credulous or delusive ideas.

If Mr. Hampton had thought of it, there could be no advantage in registering an oath. The very act at once denotes some weakness in the cause that has no continuous faith or reason to support it, but needs the obligation of registered oaths to binds its friends. The rank and file of the Democracy are so accustomed to oaths of every kind that their mere registration, however that solemn act is to be accomplished, would scarcely give them greater force or significance. The powers that are engaged in such duties must have been so busily employed during the late Convention, that it seems cruel and superfluous on Mr. Hampton's part to impose further labors on them.

But in what way is the registration to be accomplished? with what formalities and ceremonies? In these later times, when people are too much concerned with realities to attend much to forms, one's knowledge of the manner in which oaths are registered, is derived from the operas of Verdi, or in more pronounced shape, from Bowery dramas. The registration of oaths in such representations is a very terrible business. Gloomy-looking persons in much beard and broad-brimmed hats go stalking about, and mutter, and whisper, and draw swords, and kneel down, and generally make a great time about it. The report does not say that Mr. Hampton indulged in any gestures or relied upon any accessories. It is to be hoped that the occasion was not altogether devoid of effect, and until we hear to the contrary, we shall believe that when Mr. Hampton called upon the faithful to register their oaths, there was a convenient cross-hilted sword to be kissed, a bare head reverently lifted to the skies, a manly form kneeling in the open air, an uplifted finger, and a hushed and huddled crowd.

But after all, the South Carolinian has been outdone by Mr. Blair. When that discreet and discriminating gentleman called Gen. Grant a "mailed warrior," he said something which time will refuse to forget until after the election. How a fine expression sometimes discloses and reveals a man to you! It has been a very common belief that Gen. Grant is a man of the simplest tastes and manners, altogether unaffected, and quite incapable of any fuss or pretence. It has been believed that he wore plain clothes, that he did not permit his rank and position to be obtrusive, and that he is the last man in the world to assume a tragedy air or place himself on a pedestal.

But all this, doubtless, is a mistake, for Blair calls him a "mailed warrior." That means somebody whose stalwart frame is covered with chain armor; somebody who has a visor which is always up or down, who has a spear in rest or otherwise, who wears a great two-edged sword, who goes clanking about in the biggest of spurs, who at other times bestrides the most spirited of chargers, and who has a plume of the eagle or ostrich, or some other noted bird, streaming from his gorgeous helmet. The mailed warrior is a splendid object, a frontispiece for stories of the crusades, or history of terrific fights and tournaments. He is supposed to have imperious ways, irreverently speaks of an appreciative public as scum and churls, will not shake hands with them, and at their bare approach gives loud and hoarse commands to his retainers to have certain bridges raised, and gates closed, and other things of an unsociable character done, to keep out the crowd. This is your proper "mailed warrior," and such, according to Blair, is Gen. Grant.

All this is very nonsensical on the part of those who champion revolution, but it has perhaps one advantage. The desperate things that Hampton and Blair propose to do—their violent appeals, which would incite violence—make their utterances a terror, and it is a relief to find that they are not all the time bloody and vindictive, but whether they mean it or not, are sometimes absurd.

The Quarantine Question.

The act of 1866 providing for the construction of Quarantine edifices on the West Bank put an end, as it was hoped, to the fierce disputes growing out of the question of location. The work has been going forward, as provided in that act, rapidly, and with every prospect of success, and our columns lately contained a detailed account of its present condition. But the expectations of tranquillity have proved illusory, the quarrel has again broken out, and has again been carried into the courts for adjudication.

The latest phase of the question is this: by an act passed at the last session of the Legislature the Quarantine Commissioners were authorized and directed to take for the purpose of residences for the Health Officer and his assistants land on the west end of Coney Island, and the sum of $25,000 was appropriated therefor. The land so taken was not to be applied to any other Quarantine purposes than that mentioned, and on failure to agree upon its price the Commissioners were to take it by right of eminent domain, and to apply to the Supreme Court for an appraisement of its value.

As it was never imagined that under this act more than five or six acres would be taken, the people of Gravesend and others interested, made no opposition to its passage. But it now appears that the Commissioners have seized some seventy acres, including about two miles of water front, and all the most valuable portion of the island. If the present plans of the Commissioners are carried out, there will be no means of access by water for the general public, and all the advantages of this popular watering-place will be lost to the people of our City and its neighborhood.

Many of our readers, especially of the class whose means and leisure enable them to select their favorite places of Summer resort, would be surprised if they knew how the industrial classes throng the beautiful sandy beach of Coney Island at this sultry season. On some of the days of fierce heat through which we have just passed it is computed that ten thousand visitors have breathed its invigorating air or bathed in its cooling waves. It is emphatically the people's watering-place, and its influence on the health and morals of our laboring population, crowded in their stifling tenements, is really incalculable. Of this it is now proposed to deprive them, and the loss will be irreparable, as there is no place which can be substituted for it.

Messrs. John T. Hoffman and Martin Kalbfleisch, as Mayors respectively of New-York and Brooklyn, are members *ex officio* of the Quarantine Board, and seemed to have joined thus far in its proceedings. They have, it appears to us, in so doing, been strangely unmindful of the interests of their constituencies. If Coney Island were held and occupied as private property, the two cities could well afford to spend a million dollars in opening it to the use of their residents.

The town of Gravesend to which the island belongs has instituted legal proceedings to arrest what we are tempted to style this outrage. A temporary injunction has been granted by Judge Barnard, of the Supreme Court in the Second District, and a further hearing of the case is to be had on the first Monday in August. The papers on which the injunction has been granted set forth that the Commissioners have exceeded the intention of the Legislature, inasmuch as this large tract of land cannot possibly be required for the mere residence of the Quarantine officers. Under the original act of 1866 but five acres were set apart at the old Quarantine grounds for this purpose. And the small appropriation of $25,000 under the act of 1868 indicates clearly that no such wholesale seizure of land could possibly have been contemplated. It is charged that there is an ulterior purpose, and that the real design must be to transfer the Quarantine establishment itself to the island. This view seems to be supported by the course of the Commission, and an attempt to carry the project out would rekindle all the passions which the location of Quarantine near a populous neighborhood never fails to evoke, and would operate most disastrously upon all the contiguous property now sharing in the brilliant prospects of other suburbs of this City.

It is ardently to be hoped that the courts will exert their full authority to arrest this most mischievous scheme.

MINOR TOPICS.

The prospect now is that Congress will adjourn without having taken any action on the bill providing for the building of a new Post Office in this City. The site has been secured—a most eligible one in every respect—the plans for the building have been made and approved, and all that Congress had to do was to make the necessary appropriation. The amount called for is certainly very small in view of the national advantages to be derived from it, and was quite as well worthy of consideration as the sand bars in some little Western river, or the wharves of a petty Eastern harbor. We must therefore tolerate our present dingy, inconvenient, out-of-the-way, and insufficient Post Office accommodations until the assembling of the next Congress. The report of the Conference Committee in the House yesterday, destroys all hope of getting the appropriation from the present body.

The Police authorities ought to take some steps to put a stop to the practice of certain vile quacks who cause the distribution in the windows up town of disgusting and obscene circulars addressed to "females." The parties distributing these circulars either ring the bell of a house and hand them to the servant who answers it, or shove them under the door, or scatter them in the area ways. They have been particularly active of late, in some quarters of the city, in distributing circulars unusually foul and corrupting. We have a law, passed by the Legislature last Winter, calculated to reach these traffickers in vice. The Police ought to enforce it, and also the Courts.

We do not doubt that the President will approve the bill, which has passed both Houses of Congress, for the creation of the new Territory of Wyoming. It is the western half of the very extensive territory of Dacotah, through which the Pacific Railroad runs after it has passed over the State of Nebraska. Dacotah is so large that the Capital (Yankton) is some seven hundred miles distant from that section where the main part of the population is located; and the traversing of such distances for purposes of legislation and justice is a very difficult and costly business. It will probably be a long time before Wyoming is a very rich or populous Territory; but still the necessity of a separate governmental organization for it must be apparent to every one who knows anything of the matter.

Dr. Harris stated to the Board of Health, on Thursday, that there had been 240 deaths from diarrhœal causes since the previous Saturday, and ascribed it to the great amount of organic matter in the streets. There can be no doubt of that as one great element in the causes of increased mortality, but the immediate occasion we must suppose to be the moisture of air and earth from the week of showers. The combining action of moisture and the sun's rays cause decomposition more quickly than anything else. Of course, the only way to meet this is by the thorough use of disinfectants, as suggested by Dr. Harris. But it will be well to bear in mind during our dry spells that the deluging of the hot and garbage-laden streets by watering carts is quite as sure, though not so extensive, a mode of producing mortal diseases as the long and copious fall of rains with alternations of hot sunshine. *Sprinkling* is very well: *drenching* is, on the contrary, very ill, and should be avoided.

Hon. Sunset Cox has discovered a new claim of the Democratic Party to the support of the people—as being the great religious party of the day. He claimed, in his last speech, that "the Democratic Party was the one which had in it the principle of Jesus Christ, the law of kindness; it was the party of magnanimity and forbearance. There was but one Christian sentiment in the country to-day, and that was to be found incarnate in the Democratic Party." If this be all true, that party has been remarkably successful in hiding its light under a bushel.

What neither the heat nor the prospective pleasures of vacation could accomplish the Southern members have—they have hurried Congress towards an adjournment. Neither Stevens' repudiation speeches, nor Butler's impeachment projects, nor yet the buncombe campaign oratory, with the mercury at 100 deg., could stir the house to adjourn. But when the new Southern members came out with their maiden speeches it was too much even for Congress. Everybody now concedes that we shall have a speedy break-up. We must thank the Southern members for this result.

Evidently there is some new kink in the brains of the whisky men by which they propose to get around the provisions of the new tax tariff. The dispatch sent by their trade-meeting in Louisville to the President says: "It is very important to the commercial interests of this section that the bill reducing the tax on whisky and tobacco shall become a law." Whatever this may mean it has one good point: the President's peculiar affiliations with the ring did not allow him to veto or pocket the bill, and it will at all events have the benefit of a trial.

The eight-hour law in Pennsylvania has produced its natural fruit of disturbance, riot and useless strikes. The miners have been kept by their own folly out of many a good day's work and day's pay, and have settled down again without accomplishing anything. There's no use: employers are not going to give ten hours' wages for eight hours' work—they can not do it. And a Legislature might as well attempt to regulate the tides by demagogical laws as to fix the market value of labor and time.

The Brooklyn Democracy came pretty squarely up to the Blair platform the other evening in their ratification meeting. Hon. H. C. Murphy declared that if Seymour and Blair should be elected "the negro governments at the South will disappear—[cheers]—like 'the baseless fabric of a vision, and leave no wreck behind.'" That is just what Gen. Blair says that he wants to do—overthrow the existing Southern Governments. Probably the people will decline to give him a chance.

The "Supreme Council of the Irish Republic," in the proclamation they have mysteriously posted up all over Ireland and England, announce as the objects for which they have been elected, three things, the most sensible that have as yet been broached by any of the laborers for Irish independence. These are: "1. To prevent the possibility of premature action. 2. To urge on the progress of preparation for action. 3. To restrain from the commission of acts of violence and outrage all who have sworn and who owe allegiance to the Irish Republic and its duly constituted Government." Whether they win success or not, an orderly and dignified prosecution of their plans will go much further to gain the respect of their foes and the sympathy of the world than the rattle-brain police rows and outrageous violence toward non-combatants that have thus far characterized the chief doing of the great "F. B."

A great deal has been said about the extortions practiced in Chicago upon the members and attendants of the various Conventions that have been held there. But Chicago has determined to do the handsome thing in the case of the members of the Scientific Congress, which assembles there on the 5th proximo. Not only are members in attendance to be furnished with free return tickets, but it is the intention that they shall all be entertained free while in the city; and they are requested to report to the Local Committee at the Sherman House, where they will receive necessary information in regard to accommodations, &c. If all things are done, according to promise, it will be very creditable to Chicago.

The interest on the public debt, about the burden of which the Democrats make so much noise, should neither weigh upon industry nor labor. The amount of whisky tax alone, out of which the Government has been defrauded, would cover it, and more too.

We have learned by Cable of the final passage through the House of Commons of the bill providing for the purchase of all the telegraph lines in the United Kingdom by the Government. The passage of this very important measure will result in a reformation of the business of telegraphing in Great Britain. It is intended to secure, and doubtless will secure, greater regularity, promptness and cheapness in the transmission of dispatches. One of the chief features of the new scheme as regards the press, is the fact that in future the newspapers will have to procure their own news the Government authorities simply contenting themselves with affording the press very cheap telegraphic terms after certain hours. Under these circumstances the chief provincial papers are forming an association something like that of the New-York Associated Press. By this new arrangement all the news will be daily telegraphed from the chief towns of the Kingdom to a central office in London, whence it will be retransmitted—after being "edited"—to the various papers. The affairs of the association will be managed by a board of directors and a general manager, at the head offices in London. The new plan will undoubtedly be a boon to newspapers, as the Press will get their messages carried at the rate of 100 words for 25 cents.

That gentleman of universal accomplishments, "Carl Benson," (Mr. C. Astor Bristed,) is publishing in the *Turf and Field* some very interesting reminiscences of New-York twenty years ago, especially in regard to horses and the owners and drivers of horses. He says that in those ancient times, "everybody was on wheels. That a horse could carry a man on his back was acknowledged in theory but rarely exemplified in practice. For several years there were positively but three New-Yorkers who rode regularly and habitually,—Gov. Fish, one of the Schermerhorns and myself. The Governor rode a black horse, Schermerhorn a white and I a bay. As to ladies and children, no one ever saw them on horseback in the vicinity of the city. There was no Park and the 'fast crabs' monopolized the roads to the great inconvenience if not actual peril of equestrians." The above, we guess, is pretty near correct, though we think the names of one or two other New-Yorkers might be added to Carl Benson's brief list. But how different are things now-a-days, when hundreds of gay equestrians, of both sexes, disport themselves in the Park, and gain health, spirits, vivacity, strength and grace from the superb exercise.

Venice is making an attempt to revive her ancient commerce with the East. A subsidy was lately voted to the Adriatico-Orientale Steam Navigation Company to induce it to extend the journey from Brindisi to Malamocco. On a day early in June the first steamer, in accordance with the new agreement, took its departure out of Venice. But quickly after this a prominent merchant proposed that Venice should take an initiative, and herself form an original company for the purpose of trading direct with the Levant. Altogether the new project appeared extremely flattering, and immediately a Company stood alive and christened. Its title being the Società del Commercio, with a capital of 3,000,000 francs, to be subscribed in shares of 1,000 francs each. A Venetian letter, in speaking of this scheme, says: "I assure you I have never seen such general enthusiasm here among the classes possessed of money. It is as if we have now at last caught sight of a gleam of better days, and there is in this traditionally (and with reason) close-fisted community the heartiest determination to assist the venture to the full extent of its means."

The English people are as anxious to have Miss Rye carry away their surplus women as the Canadians are to get them. It looks as though this energetic and benevolent lady would get assistance in her scheme of female emigration from both sides of the Atlantic. The English will subscribe part of the funds required to take poor women to Canada, and the Canadians will also subscribe to obtain them. It is unquestionable that many thousands of such women as Miss Rye has already brought to Canada might find employment and an abundant livelihood among the Canadians.

GEORGIA.

The Eligibility Investigation—The Election of United States Senators—Combinations and Intrigues—Democratic State Convention—Crops—Drought—Intense Heat—Trial of the Columbus Prisoners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Atlanta, Ga., Monday A. M., July 20, 1868.

The Committees appointed by both branches of the General Assembly for the purpose of investigating the eligibility of certain members under a constitutional amendment which is not yet the law, and under a clause of the Omnibus bill which was passed a couple of months after the members of the Legislature were elected, have reported, and the labors of the mountain have brought forth less than a "ridiculous mouse."

From what I knew of the vigilance of the Registration Boards throughout the State, I did not believe that any one had been allowed to register as a voter who could be disqualified by the fourteenth amendment. Even had citizens been foolish enough to try to register, and criminal enough to perjure themselves in order to acquire a right to vote, there were too many people acquainted with their past history, and anxious to disclose it, to allow the attempted fraud to succeed. All the members of both Houses are registered voters, therefore it appeared when the "purging process" was ordered, that unless in some isolated case of mistaken qualification, or unless some new and more stringent qualifications were required, no material change could take place in either House. In the Senate the Committee reported that "no Senator at present holding a seat was ineligible;" and in the House, the Committee making a majority and two minority reports, have only found three members of whose eligibility there can be any doubt, and to create this shadow of a doubt it was found necessary to quote Bouvier, Lord Coke and other learned lawyers of antiquity as to the construction of terms and the meaning of words. The whole affair has done vastly more harm than good. It has delayed the business for which the Legislature was convened for a fortnight at an immense expense to the people; has given rise to the belief that it was an attempt to unseat Democratic members in order to secure a Radical majority and elect certain aspirants to seats in the Senate of the United States, and has created a general distrust of the newly installed Executive Government which must be prejudicial to the interests of the State. The harshest comments which have been made upon this proceeding have been made by Union men, earnest reconstructionists, who have done everything in their power to restore the State and accept the terms proposed by Congress, but who have refused to lend themselves to Radical projects for the advancement of individuals. This distrust and ill-feeling are greatly strengthened by Congress removing the political disabilities of Radicals only. In the official list of those who have received the Congressional pardon, there do not appear the names of more than one or two who are not professed Radicals, while the majority of those pardoned on account of their present Radicalism were notorious for their bitter anti-Unionism during the war, and for their active support of the rebellion by private as well as official acts. During the Convention the delegates were invited to prepare and forward lists of their constituents who, in their opinion, were fit recipients of Congressional clemency. A Radical delegate, a member of the Chicago Convention, who complied with this invitation, and sent forward a list prepared with great care, complains bitterly that his recommendations have been almost entirely disregarded, that the very worst and least deserving men in his district have been pardoned, while the best and worthiest are still disabled. This trading of Congressional pardon for partisan subserviency, without any reference to any other consideration, has been often and ably condemned in the editorial columns of the Times. I make special allusion to its bad effects in Georgia, as the fullest realization of all that the Times has predicted from so unjust and impolitic a proceeding.

It is not disguised, indeed it is openly avowed, that the "purging process" was invented and carried out for the purpose of controlling the Senatorial election, so as not only to overcome the majority of out-and-out Democrats, but to overcome the votes of certain rebellious Radicals who are bitterly hostile to Messrs. Brown and Blodgett. There are eight or nine Radicals who swear that they will never vote for Brown, and prominent among them is Aaron Alpeoria Bradley. A still greater number declare that nothing will ever induce them to vote for Blodgett, or what is called the Augusta ring, and the leader of this rebellion is said to be J. E. Bryant, who thinks that his claims to be clothed with the Senatorial robes are far better than those of Mr. Blodgett. In my humble judgment there never was a day since the meeting of the Legislature when the Constitutional Amendment could not have been carried. A good many Democrats oppose it, but a great many are willing to vote for it as "the end of the difficulty." Some few negroes talked of voting against it because they were led to believe that were the State restored the Democrats would be in power and their interests would be damaged, and some of the most intolerant Radicals have expressed similar opinions, justifying them on the ground that no admission is far preferable to the admission of a Democratic State.

All sorts of combinations, compromises, bargains and sales are spoken of and discussed in relation to the choice of Senators. Mr. Bullock is said and is generally believed to favor the election of Lieut.-Gov. Brown and Mr. Foster Blodgett. He certainly owes his present position to the untiring industry and managing skill of the latter, without whose aid he never would have been thought of as Governor of Georgia. And were it not for the timely support of Mr. Brown, who took the stump for him in Northern Georgia, there can be no doubt he would have been badly beaten at the polls. He is therefore bound by positive engagement, as well as by gratitude, to urge and promote the election of Brown and Blodgett. But every day shows more distinctly the difficulty of electing either, and the apparently insurmountable

difficulty of electing both. A compromise was proposed to elect JOSHUA HILL and JOSEPH E. BROWN, and at one time this might have been effected, but BULLOCK refused to sanction the abandonment of BLODGETT, who did everything to promote his election, to advance the interest of HILL who did everything to defeat him. Then there are the Jim Sewardites, who insist that SEWARD is the man, and the Bryantites, of whom BRYANT himself is *magna pars*, who never will be satisfied unless the editor of the *Loyal Georgian* is made a United States Senator. There are also the friends of HIRAM WARNER and of GARNETT ANDREWS, and then there are the Democrats who will support District-Attorney FITCH, (son of Hon. GRAHAM N. FITCH, of Indiana,) and perhaps Judge WARNER or Judge ANDREWS. It is utterly impossible now to predict who will be elected. Were I compelled to express an opinion I should say that HILL and WARNER have the best chance, because they can combine the support of all shades of party, Democratic as well as Radical, and may be regarded as a lucky escape from BROWN and BLODGETT, for whom no Democrat will ever vote and whom a number of Radicals detest with great bitterness. It is hard to say, however, what changes argument and valuable considerations may make. BROWN is certainly very anxious for election, and would not hesitate to detach BLODGETT from his coat-tails if he could thereby insure his own success. But the Radical Warwick is not easily outwitted. He is "as smart as a steel-trap and keen as a briar," as an admiring friend remarked of him to me yesterday, adding that "Jo. BROWN can't cheat him no how." The rumor is that if BRYANT sees no chance of his own election, (and I think he must soon arrive at that conclusion,) he and his will join the Democrats and go for WARNER and ANDREWS, WARNER and HILL, or some other conservative combination. And it is also rumored that BRADLEY and several African Senators and Representatives will also "jine the Dimocrats to whip Jo. BROWN."

Great preparations are being made for the Democratic State Convention and mass meeting, which are appointed to take place on Thursday, the 23d inst. There will be an immense gathering of the unterrified from every county in the State. Nearly all the leading Democratic politicians of prominence are expected to be present and make speeches, and as many of them have been silent since the war, great anxiety is felt to hear them on this occasion. The Convention's chief object is to nominate Seymour-Blair electors. The mass meeting is designed to be a gigantic ratification of the Democratic nominations, which every good Democrat declares to be "the very best that could have been made."

The accounts of the crops are far from encouraging in many portions of the State; indeed, in the greater portion of it, the protracted drought has done irreparable injury to the corn, and some damage to the cotton. In some places where no rain has fallen for nine weeks, or since the end of April, the corn is utterly destroyed. I know of one or two neighborhoods where there has been but one light shower since the corn was planted, and where the farmers cannot possibly make seed. It is wonderful how partial the rains have been. Immediately adjoining the places thus withered by the drought, rain has fallen frequently, though not abundantly, on an area not exceeding a couple of miles in diameter, and all around these favored spots the earth is as arid and thirsty as the Desert of Sahara. I hear the same accounts from other parts of the State. Good, copious showers now would do incalculable good, though I believe that the corn crop is already seriously injured beyond cure. There is some prospect of a change and an end of the "dry spell." The farmers regard the change of the moon yesterday as a favorable sign, and augur "good seasons" with some confidence. The heat has been intense, though not as great as it is said to have been at the North. Palm leaf fans, iced soda-water fountains, gossamer clothing and complete inaction have been very popular for the last few days. In fact, nothing less than a direct personal interest in the Senatorial election could induce anybody to put on his coat and leave his chair beside one or other of the "Polar," "Arctic," "Iceberg" and other refreshingly named soda-water establishments which abound in this the capital of Georgia.

The trial of the Columbus prisoners is progressing slowly. The evidence which is being daily adduced is "strong as holy writ" in favor of the innocence of the accused, and in proof of the guilt of those who turned States' evidence. Terrible disclosures of conspiracy, torture, sweatboxes, subornation of perjury, and detectives, are said to be in preparation, and will soon be made. As I know nothing I say nothing, but in common with every other unprejudiced man who has heard or read the evidence thus far, I do not entertain a shadow of a doubt that the prisoners are entirely innocent of the charge, and will be so declared by the Military Court.

QUONDAM.

CENTRAL NEW-YORK.

Avon Springs—Prospects of the Wheat Harvest—The Farmers Nothing to Complain of.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

AVON, Wednesday, July 22, 1868.

This charming village, situate in the once far-famed Genesee wheat country, obtains its chief importance from the mineral springs which here bubble up from the generous bosom of mother earth. Sulphur is the valuable ingredient of these waters, and it imparts to them a flavor about equally poised between addled eggs and asafoetida. They are said to be exceedingly efficacious in cases of rheumatism, dyspepsia, and all diseases of the skin, particularly of that kind called by the doctors *scabies*. For those who can drink them, I presume they are excellent, but for myself, after quaffing one glass of the cool but deceitful liquid, I think I can fully appreciate the refined cruelty of Mr. Squeers in administering sulphur and treacle to the woe-begone victims of Dotheboys Hall. Yet there are those who drink from the sparkling springs, and bathe in the nauseous waters, with every appearance of satisfaction. The hotels, of which there are several very respectable ones, are frequented every year by crowds of health and pleasure-seekers, who drink and bathe, and bathe and drink—miserable creatures!—as if they were happy in it. "*De gustibus non est disputandum!*" Nonsense, Mr. CICERO! There is nothing so disputable as taste in the world.

I was informed by an old resident that, while the waters were valuable in all cutaneous and rheumatic affections, they were highly prejudicial to persons suffering from diseases of the throat or lungs.

But Avon has other attractions besides the mineral springs. It lies, as I have said, in that beautiful valley, once famous for the fine quality of its wheat, and still glorious in fertility and rural charms. The view from a hilltop near the depot could hardly be surpassed for quiet but varied beauty. A vast sweep of gently undulating country, covered with smiling farms, orchards, groves and forests, with here and there a hamlet or village, presents a picture of which the eye could never weary. The vast estate of the Wadsworth family stretches through this valley, farther either way than one can see. Wheat, on this and other estates, is again claiming the attention of farmers to a large extent. The ravages of the weevil, that small but deadly foe of this important cereal, have to a great extent ceased. The almost total suspension of wheat-growing for a time, and the introduction of new varieties, have so nearly overturned its dreadful sway, that the culture has been renewed with great hopes of success, though it is found impossible, as yet, to reach the high standard of former years.

A day or two since I visited the estate of Mr. M——, one of the most successful farmers of the valley. The father of the present occupant reclaimed the land from its primeval state, and more than sixty years ago built the commodious manor house in which the son has grown to old age, and the grandchildren to man and womanhood. Rochester, a city of 60,000 inhabitants, had then but one log house and a saw-mill!

On this farm I was shown the finest field of wheat I have seen, save one only, belonging to Ex-Assemblyman McGONEGAL, of Irondequoit. Almost all the wheat in this section has been more or less severely "lodged," a great deal so badly that it is thought hardly worth while to harvest it, with labor scarce at four dollars a day. But in this great field the grain stood firm and erect, its bearded heads waving gracefully in the hot wind. Ere this it has been harvested and garnered, ready for the threshing.

After careful inquiry I am convinced that the farmers of the Genesee Valley have not much to complain of this year, notwithstanding the long-continued dry weather. The wheat crop is large, and of good quality; the hay crop a heavy one, and the corn begins to show promise of doing exceedingly well. A few smart showers after the harvest would work wonders for the late crops. T. O. C.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAMAHIP WESER.

The steamship *Weser*, which left Bremen July 11 and Southampton July 14, arrived at this port yesterday with two days' later news than was at hand by the *Java*.

On July 11 Sir ROBERT NAPIER was entertained by the members of the United Service Club at dinner. The Duke of Cambridge, K. G., presided, and the Prince of Wales attended the banquet as a member. Sir R. NAPIER was accompanied by Major-Gen. SCOTT, Lieut.-Col. DILLON, Military Secretary, and Lieut. SCOTT, Aide-de-Camp; Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, Secretary of State for India; Lord STANLEY, Foreign Secretary, and Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, War Minister, were present. The tables were arranged to dine 140, and about that number were present. The Duke of Cambridge proposed the toast of the evening, "The Health of Gen. Sir ROBERT NAPIER," and in so doing he coupled "the military and naval forces employed under that distinguished officer in Abyssinia." Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. NAPIER rose after the applause with which he was received had subsided, and in a brief speech returned thanks for the terms in which his health and that of the brave expedition he had had the honor to command had been drunk.

The *Moniteur* publishes a notice relative to the permission accorded to Baron EMILE D'ERLANGER and M. REUTER to lay down a telegraphic cable from France to the United States. The communication is to be established before Sept. 1, 1869. The line is to start from Brest, and reach some point on the American coast between Boston and New-York. The price of a dispatch containing twenty words cannot exceed 100f.

On July 11, the Emperor NAPOLEON came to Paris by a special train from Fontainebleau. He presided at the Cabinet Council and returned by the 3:30 train to the country. So deep an interest does His Majesty take in the debate on the Budget that a stenographic analysis of the proceedings of the day is dispatched by a special messenger from the Corps Legislatif to Fontainebleau even before the proof-sheets are sent to the *Moniteur*. The Emperor himself wrote to congratulate the Marquis DE MOUSTIER on his parliamentary *début*.

The returns for the first five months of the year 1868 by the French Customs are sufficiently interesting. They show an excess of import over export, as compared with the returns of 1867, of 244,144,000f., there being 1,419,540,000f. against 1,175,396,000f. The importation of articles of food has increased by 133 millions. The entry of produce necessary for trade has augmented by 45 millions. On the whole, the increase of French imports over 1867 is 179 millions. In exports the proportion is reversed as the diminution continues. For 1868 it is 40,328,000f. the outgoing of manufactured objects having fallen 31 millions. In presence of such results, can we affirm that the commercial crisis is approaching its termination?

M. VIENNET, the academician, is dead at the age of 91. He was a Peer in the time of LOUIS PHILIPPE, and made himself remarked by going to the Chamber as a *bourgeois* in an omnibus with an umbrella under his arm. He wrote several fables and some tragedies; among others, *Clovis* and *Constantin*. His academical discourses were models of purity of diction, and some of those delivered in his extreme old age were among his best. He was Grand Master of the French Freemasons of the Scotch rite, and took a leading and successful part some years ago against the project of the Government to amalgamate them with the Grand Orient. There was not in that focus of opposition, the Académie Française, any more bitter or persevering opponent of the second Empire than M. VIENNET.

M. CHARLES HUGO was in Paris making arrangements for the publication of a new work by his father, to be called *The Exiles*.

The Rome correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes as follows: "For some weeks past the Pope has been in a state of great excitement. He adopts the most rigorous measures against all who are suspected of liberal views, and is alienating, and even banishing, his best friends. He seems to be laboring under a sort of mania, which not only keeps up a panic in his household, but causes uneasiness to his physicians. Among those who have lately fallen under his displeasure is Monsignor RICCARDI, Archbishop of Turin. I have already informed you that this prelate, on the occasion of the marriage of Prince HUMBERT, announced at Turin a plenary indulgence in honor of the event, and that the indulgence was repudiated in the *Giornale di Roma*. The Pope has followed up this step by summoning the Archbishop to Rome to answer for his conduct, and we shall, perhaps, have another Andrea retractation. The Holy Father is determined to free himself from all association with the marriage of the hereditary Prince of Italy."

The marriage of MENOTTI GARIBALDI to ITALIA BEDESCHINI, which has just taken place at Bologna, seems to have awakened considerable enthusiasm in that city. According to the *Diritto*, the people came forth in crowds to cheer the young couple; addresses were presented to them; and music was played in their honor throughout the day. In the evening, when they went to the theatre, Garibaldi's Hymn was called for, and given several times, amid cheers for GARIBALDI himself, Rome, Italy, and the newly married pair. Immediately afterward MENOTTI GARIBALDI set out for Caprera. GARIBALDI, owing to ill health, was unable to be present at the marriage ceremony.

The American transport ship *Guard* had arrived at Civita Vecchia to embark a quantity of statues and works of art purchased by Admiral FARRAGUT for various museums in the United States.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* publishes a telegram from Kapschak stating that two representatives of the National Council of the Free State were to leave on the 19th ult., with the secret mission to request Russia, the United States, Holland and Spain to intervene, should the English Government refuse satisfaction to the demands of the Free State relative to its protestation.

The great Western Powers have collectively made overtures to the Greek Government concerning a convention to be concluded between Greece and Turkey, which would guarantee the complete integrity of the Turkish territory, and authorize at the same time the free development of the Greek element in the Ottoman Empire. Should that convention be concluded, the Western Powers would leave to the Hellenic Government the entire responsibility of ulterior events.

An Athens letter in the *Liberté* (not an authority to swear by) says that grave events are expected in the Greek Archipelago, and that the influence of Mr. TUCKERMAN, the new American Minister, has materially contributed to the recent nomination of M. KOMONDOUROS, the representative of the party of action, in the place of the Minister BULGARIS, who was supported by the Western Powers of Europe.

ITALY.

Garibaldi and American Tourists—The Naples Museum—Suicidal Furore—How Neapolitans End their Days—Prospective Visit of the King.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NAPLES, Friday, June 26, 1868.

GARIBALDI, being so popular in America, American Continental tourists who are enthusiastic about him sometimes go out of their way to see him. And, indeed, as going down to Caprera involves a considerable expense, and a still more considerable sacrifice of personal comfort and convenience, it may be taken as quite a proof of devotedness when his admirers turn aside to see him. Santa Maddelena,—the island on which they are obliged to sojourn while communicating with GARIBALDI—not being allowed to land at Caprera until it is decided if GARIBALDI is to see them,—offers no attractions to visitors. It is a rock in the sea at which a passing steamer touches once a week. It may be imagined, therefore, that the last peculiarity of GARIBALDI's behavior is exciting indignant, or sorrowful astonishment, as the case may be, for he positively refuses to see Americans, and the excuse generally given is that his health will not permit him to see visitors. But the boatmen who go between Caprera and Santa Maddelena, aver that he is out in the open air the greater part of the day, and all reports agree that he is at present in excellent health and spirits, but he won't see Americans.

All this may be owing to the effect produced upon him by the late reports which have been circulated by European and American papers to the effect that he is an agent of the American Government; that he is in communication with Mr. SEWARD, &c. It may be that he fears the effect of such reports on his popularity in Italy, and that he thinks that his holding communication with American tourists might tend to strengthen appearances in favor of these reports. This may be one of the reasons of his sudden unsociability toward our irrepressible country people. It may be the sole one, or only one among others.

In Naples, the impression is strong that some new Garibaldian plot is brewing. Taken in connection with the Garibaldian enlistments which are going on secretly but steadily in Naples, it seems to have some color of truth; while on the other hand desertions from the Pontifical army have become so much a matter of fact as to excite no surprise.

THE MUSEUM OF NAPLES.

The Museum of Naples, at present the most valuable in the world for antique classical bronzes and for Pompeiian relics, collections from Herculaneum, &c., as well as its fine antique marbles, has hitherto had one want which has been painfully felt by all cultivated sight-seers. Its collection of paintings, with a few bright exceptions, is execrable. This defect is to be remedied in a short time, the Italian Government having ordered that all the paintings and other works of art at present in the suppressed convents and monasteries in the Neapolitan Provinces be transferred to the National Museum at Naples. The plan has not been thought of a day nor an hour too soon, and the sooner it is put in execution the better. Preparations are being made, so that these valuable additions to its modern art collection will be placed in the museum in anticipation of the tourists' season during the coming Winter. The museum will then have an attraction for art-lovers, independent of the celebrity of its ancient art collections; while at the same time the municipality of Naples is making most praiseworthy efforts to procure the fresco paintings of note in several of the suppressed convents, including those in the Convent of San Severino, which are among the most valuable, being by Zingaro (ANDREA DI SOLARO) and other equally celebrated painters. They are being cleaned, and the last mentioned are undergoing a thorough restoration. CAVALCASELLA is in Naples studying the examples of painting of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, now extant in this city. He is the author of a joint work on the same subject, in which Mr. CROWE was his literary partner, which, under the name of CROWE and CAVALCASELLA's Hand-book of Painting, is so valuable to the art student as to have been translated into German.

SUICIDAL TENDENCY.

The unusual state of the weather seems to have had the strangest and most depressing effect on the Neapolitans, which has manifested itself in a tendency to suicide, so widely spread that I might almost call it an epidemic. Every day the papers have chronicled one or more cases of suicide from various causes, sometimes love or jealousy, again, financial troubles. There was one case in which an old man, having taken a slight cold, killed himself because he thought it would settle on his chest, and make him very ill! That seems worse than out of the "frying-pan into the fire." He threw himself from a balcony, and this appears to be the popular mode of committing suicide in Naples, so much so that somebody has just remarked if the suicidal *furore* keeps on people will have to walk in the middle of the street to avoid the contact of the falling bodies of those who are continually pitching themselves off of the balconies on to the sidewalks.

The Neapolitan just now is a strangely excitable being. Let the thermometer of his sensations or of the atmosphere be a little depressed, and straightway he makes, in a fit of desperation, to the front balcony of his fifth or six story residence and pitches himself down upon the head of some unsuspecting passer-by. A man walking along over the Ponte della Sanita (which, being interpreted, means the Bridge of Health, though it is like to forfeit its name of late days, it has been the scene of so many exits from the stage of life) said the other day to his little son who held his hand: "There, just hold my stick while I pitch myself over here," and, sure enough, he was just doing it, when an Englishman passing by caught his coat tails and so held him fast by these lucky (for him) extremities till the Police came up. A national tendency to commit suicide may, I think, be construed into a national want of fortitude under misfortunes. Does Italian past history warrant the conclusion or not?

FASHIONABLE RESORTS.

Castellammare is the fashionable Neapolitan resort this season. Later—about October—the Neapolitan *beau monde* will go to La Cava, a rustic village in the midst of a very Swiss-looking valley, with a climate which also has a Swiss flavor about it, and only a few hours travel from Naples.

GAS FROM PETROLEUM.

An Italian Captain of artillery has patented an invention for the manufacture of gas from petroleum. The apparatus is so simple it needs little space in which to work it, and the manufacture can be carried on in a private house. It is claimed by the inventor that it is much more economical than any other light now in use.

KING VICTOR EMANUEL.

It is said the King of Italy will come to Naples in July. The Neapolitans who are still sulking over the recent slight implied by the nonfulfillment of the promise of a visit from the Prince and Princess Royal, no longer put any faith in these rumors, and if the King does not come soon, many of them will be past caring whether he comes at all or not.

ROME.

No special news from Rome. The Pope still there and not yet decided where he will go for the hot months. The Prince CHIGI has offered him a palace at Ariccia. HOWARD GLYNDON.

The Luther Monument at Worms.

Translated from Die Gartenlaube.

Yesterday (June 25, 1868,) was the day appointed for the uncovering of the monument to MARTIN LUTHER at Worms. This monument is erected by the subscriptions of Protestants, principally German Protestants, of course, and Worms was chosen as the site, because, as all the world knows, it was at the Diet held in that city in 1521 that LUTHER first came forward as the reformer of the Church. The monument is in bronze, and was cast at the famous old Lauchhammer foundry, in Eastern Prussia.

There are thirteen statues in all; all colossal, but of different sizes, according to the height at which they stand. LUTHER, the largest and most important, stands on the top of a pedestal of his own; his head is upraised as in the attitude of speech; his closed fist rests on the Bible in his left hand. Even so he must have looked as he uttered those famous closing words of his speech at the Diet of Worms; words fitly inscribed on the pedestal whereon he stands. "Here I stand; I cannot do otherwise. God be my helper. Amen." (Hier stehe ich, ich kann nicht anders; Gott helfe mir. Amen.)

At each corner of LUTHER's pedestal sits one of his precursors in the work of Reformation; each chosen from a different country to show that the work was not begun by LUTHER, but was rather the protest of Christendom against error. These four statues are PETRUS WALDUS, WICKLIFFE, HUSS and SAVONAROLA. PETRUS WALDUS, or PIERRE DE VAUX, was a Lyons merchant of the twelfth century, who, struck by the sudden death of an intimate friend, renounced the pleasures of life and gave himself to preaching purity of life and simplicity of creed. His followers, the Waldenses, are often most unfairly confounded with the Albigenses. WALDUS is represented with his Bible open on his knees, his much-used staff resting on his arm. JOHN WYCKLIFFE, the English Reformer of the fourteenth century, and the first translator of the Bible into our tongue, sits also with his Bible on his knees; his life, which ended in 1384, was a contrast, in its comparative calm, to the stormy life and fiery death of the representative who comes next in point of time, JOHN HUSS, the Bohemian, who was burnt by order of the Council of Constance in 1415, notwithstanding the safe conduct given him by the Emperor SIGISMUND. His ashes were thrown into the Rhine, and, by order of the same Council, WICKLIFFE's ashes were torn from their quiet English grave and thrown into the little brook at Lutterworth that flowed into the Avon. HUSS is represented capped and gowned, his head bent as if musing and praying over the crucifix in his folded hands. The fourth statue is that of SAVONAROLA, in the robe and cowl of the Dominican order, his warning hand uplifted to heaven, as it was so often in those days of which we have all read in GEORGE ELIOT's great novel of Romola. SAVONAROLA was burnt in May of the year 1491, but MARTIN LUTHER was a schoolboy of fourteen. The morning had fairly broken at last.

These five statues are the heart of the monument, and are to be surrounded by a stone balustrade, except on LUTHER's side, where there are to be steps. On the four corners of this wall are to stand, like towers on a castle, the four corner-stones of the Reformation in Germany; on LUTHER's right, FREDERICK the Wise, of Saxony; on his left, PHILIP the Magnanimous, of Hesse; behind PHILIP, REUCHLIN, the humanist, and behind FREDERICK, the thoughtful and modest MELANCTHON.

Between these corners will come, on three sides, high pedestals for three sitting symbolical female figures—Spires, Augsburg and Magdeburg. Spires, because there the Reformers first took the name of Protestants; Augsburg, because of the Confession; and Magdeburg, the witness unto blood for the new Church, sitting sorrowful, with bowed head and broken sword. The pedestal is to bear certain portrait medallions and bas-reliefs, and on the coping of the walls are to be the heraldic bearings of thirty different States and cities.

This work was planned by RIETSCHEL; but he died at the very beginning, and it was finished by two of his pupils.

The Freedmen in Mississippi.

Gen. HOWARD has written the following letter to some colored men in Mississippi:

GENTLEMEN: Your petition in behalf of freedmen in Mississippi, discharged by their employers for "voting as their consciences and judgment dictated," has been laid before me. I am happy to inform you that Gen. GILLEM, Assistant Commissioner for Mississippi, has already reported that he is thoroughly investigating these complaints, and will enforce the proper remedy. Your petition will at once be referred to him, with instructions to do all in his power to relieve those who are suffering from the causes therein named. Very respectfully, your obedient servant. O. O. HOWARD, Major-General, Commissioner.

COLLEGE SPORTS.

The Yale and Harvard Base Ball Match at Worcester Postponed—Thirty of the Students Arrested—The Yale Crew Defeated by the Harvard Crew in the Grand Regatta.

WORCESTER, Mass., Friday, July 24.

The city is overflowing with visitors, and all the trains come in crowded. The base ball match between the University "nines" of Harvard and Yale, commenced this morning, but was postponed until Saturday, in consequence of a thick Scotch mist which enveloped everything and drenched the grass. There were four thousand persons present, and for half an hour they were returning from the ground in a dense stream. The crimson and blue colors of Harvard and Yale are generally worn by the ladies as well as the gentlemen, according to their partisan feeling. The greatest excitement prevails regarding the result of the match. Delegations from other colleges are distinguished by their colors: "Amherst" wears purple and white; "Brown" wears brown; "Williams" wears purple; "Dartmouth" wears green; "Wesleyan" wears lavender; "Union" wears Magenta.

After the ball last night riotous demonstrations were made by the collegians, similar to their performances in former years. They tore down curtains, broke windows and furniture, overturned everything movable in the streets, tore down signs, and defied the police in abusive language. The police finally made a rally, and arrested about thirty of the rioters, and quelled the riot. The whole party arrested, who were prominent leaders in the riot, were kept in custody during the night, and in the Municipal Court this morning sixteen of their number were fined each $20, and one was held to bail in $500 for the larceny of a gold watch and sign from a building, and will be required to answer the accusation before the Superior Court.

Seventy-five local special and a dozen Boston policemen, in addition to the regular force of Worcester, will, it is believed, insure good order at the afternoon regatta, of which the Ward crew are considered certain to win the four-oared race. The Harvards, by their splendid race against the Wards on Wednesday, are the favorites against Yale for the University six-oared race.

The crowd of spectators at Lake Quinsigamond far exceeded in numbers that of Wednesday last. Long excursion trains with two locomotives each made repeated trips from this city to the lake during the afternoon, carrying out the thousands of persons who had arrived here from all parts of New-England to witness the regatta. The carriage drive to the lake was crowded with long lines of vehicles of every description, and the sides of the road were fringed with crowds of pedestrians on their way to the races.

At the lake the balconies, roof and windows of the Quinsigamond House were filled with spectators, and the causeway which runs across the lake near the starting-point of the boats was densely crowded. Carriages with their occupants were packed close at every available point along the banks. Over three thousand people were gathered on the grand stand and within its inclosure, and every prominent position overlooking the lake was seized upon by the eager multitude.

Large numbers of ladies were present, and added color, variety and enthusiasm to the scene. It is estimated that over 25,000 people were gathered at the various points around the lake, which is about two miles long.

The following are the names of the judges chosen for the day: Messrs. C. A. Chase, C. B. Pratt, Henry Bacon, A. A. Goodel, C. W. Gilbert and C. C. Baldwin, all of Worcester, and Mr. Wm. Olin, of Boston.

Every attention and facility was afforded to the members of the Press, who were present in large force, representing all the principal journals in New-England and New-York City.

The first race was for wherries, a match of $500 a side, between JOHN TYLER, Jr., of Boston, and JOHN McKIEL, of Cold Spring, N. Y., distance to be rowed two miles. Both boats are shells, 33 feet long, by 12½ inches wide at the water line.

The spectators cheered loudly as the boats started, and the shouting was kept up along the banks until the end of the race. TYLER won easily by a dozen lengths, in 14:52. McKIEL's time was 15:18¼. It would have been better had he not eased up when the pistol was fired announcing TYLER's success.

The second race was for four-oared boats, for a prize of $200, distance three miles; open to all.

The entries were as follows:

J. W. Phelps, of Springfield.
George Roahr, of Boston.
The *Jennie Ward*, of Cornwall, N. Y.
The *Quinsigamond*, of Worcester.

Of these the crews of the *Phelps* and *Roahr* boats refused to row, unless a second prize was given. The judges let another boat, the *Thetis*, of Worcester, enter the race, and gave a second prize, so that the public should not be disappointed; but excluded from the race the *Phelps* and *Roahr* boats.

This race did not attract much attention, as everybody expected the Wards would win, and all were looking forward to the University race, which was to follow.

The Ward crew consisted of HENRY WARD, stroke, CHAS. WARD, GILBERT WARD and JOSHUA WARD, bow. They rowed in the *Jennie Ward*, a beautiful shell, built by ROBERTS, of Harlem, 46 feet long by 20 inches wide.

The Wards won the race with ease in 20:15¼.

The *Quinsigamond* was second, coming in 20:30¼.

The Wards were in perfect condition, rowed splendidly, and were heartily cheered.

After a short interval came the culminating event of the week, the six-oared race for the championship between the crews of Harvard and Yale Universities. The distance to be rowed was three miles.

The Harvard boat is 51 feet long by 20 inches wide. The following are her crew: George W. Holdredge, bow, weight 147 pounds; W. W. Richards, 159 pounds; John W. McBurney, 152 pounds; W. H. Simmons, 167 pounds; R. C. Watson, 157 pounds; A. P. Loring, stroke, 152 pounds.

The Yale boat is 53 feet long by 20 inches wide. The following are her crew: Roderick Terry, bow, 151 pounds; S. F. Bucklan, 148 pounds; G. W. Drew, 167 pounds; W. H. Lee, 160 pounds; W. A. Copp, 161 pounds; Samuel Parry, stroke, 158 pounds.

As the preparations were being made for the start, great excitement was manifested in the vicinity of the grand stand. At the appearance of the crews the spectators manifested great enthusiasm, and the men were loudly cheered as they walked down to their boats. Both crews appeared to be in splendid condition. Their excellent training had taken off every pound of superfluous flesh. Their skins were finely bronzed, and their muscles stood out in lumps.

The signal gun was fired at exactly 5 o'clock, 21 minutes, 21 seconds, and the boats went off making an excellent start.

The Harvard boat got off best with a clear rapid dip and strong stroke. The Yale men were rather slower, and their oars threw up some spray in taking the water. Deafening cheers saluted them all along the line of the shore, and from the hill-tops overlooking the lake.

At the first quarter of a mile the Harvard boat had the lead by a length. This they steadily increased all through the race, and came home one-eighth of a mile ahead of the Yale boat. Time—Harvards, 17 minutes, 48½ seconds; Yales, 18 minutes, 38¾ seconds.

Great cheering followed the victory of the Harvards.

Just as the University race ended the rain came down in torrents, and the immense crowds gathered around the lake began to disperse in great haste.

There was a general stampede for the cars, which were soon filled, and thousands who were unable to get even a footing on the cars were obliged to walk all the way to Worcester in the pouring rain. The carriage road was crowded with vehicles, and black with umbrellas all the distance of four miles between the lake and the city. Everybody, however, was well satisfied with the regatta, and the race between the Univerity boats is unanimously considered one of the finest ever witnessed in the country.

The Commencement at Dartmouth College.

The commencement exercises at Dartmouth College, New-Hampshire, were held on Thursday, and were largely attended. The Graduating Class numbered thirty. There were also twelve graduates from the Chandler Scientific Department, which is now in a prosperous condition. Efforts are being made to raise for this department, the sum of $150,000 to erect a new building and to fund the professorships. Several generous contributions have already been received. The permanent fund of the department has increased from $50,000 to $90,000.

The following honorary degrees were conferred:

LL. D.—Samuel G. Brown, President Hamilton College, New-York.

D. D.—Rev. Nathan J. Morrison, President Olivet College, Michigan; Rev. Wm. T. Savage, Franklin; Rev. Roger S. Howard, Woodstock, Vt.

A. M.—Gen. Simon G. Griffin, Keene; Samuel B. Page, Warren; Albert S. Scott, Peterborough; George W. Stevens, Laconia; George H. Hibbard, Lansinburg, N. Y.; George P. Philes, New-York City; Moses C. Bixby, Burman, India; Corban Curtice, Sanbornton Bridge.

M. D.—George W. Hunt, Oscar H. Bradley, Alvin C. Welch, John F. Miles, Luther C. Bean, A. M. Moore, Charles H. Tuttle.

Next year Dartmouth College will complete a century from the date of its charter and the accession of its first President, and a committee of sixteen was appointed to make arrangements for a commemorative festival to be held at that time, President SMITH being its Chairman. At the commencement dinner speeches were made by Gov. HARRIMAN, Ex-Senator DANIEL CLARK, of Manchester, N. H., Hon. JOHN D. LYMAN, President BROWN, of Hamilton College, and ALPHEUS B. CROSBY, M. D., of Hanover. The new Freshman class promises to be the largest the College has ever had. Papers have already been given to over fifty applicants in the Academical Department. There are usually as many join the new class at the beginning of the Fall term as at Commencement time. The Fourth Scientific Class will also be of good size.

YALE COLLEGE.

The Obituary Record for the Past Year.

At the Alumni meeting at Yale College on Wednesday, the mortuary record, prepared by Mr. DEXTER, was read by Prof. GILMAN, as follows:

1795—Jeremiah Day, 94, New-Haven, Aug. 22, 1867.
1796—Gold S. Silliman, 90, Brooklyn, N. Y., June 3, 1868.
1799—Ezekiel J. Chapman, 85, Oneida Lake, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1866.
1803—George W. Hall, 85, Troy, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1868.
1805—Nehemiah B. Beardsley, 87, Somers, Feb. 28, 1868.
1807—Samuel Root, 97, Hartford, May 21, 1868.
1808—Charles I. Battell, 78, Cleveland, Ohio, April 12, 1868.
1810—William W. Ellsworth, 76, Hartford, Jan. 15, 1868.
1811—Milo L. Bennett, 78, Taunton, Mass., July 7, 1868.
1813—Nicoll H. Dering, 73, Utica, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1867.
1813—Hiram F. Mather, 72, Chicago, Ill., July 12, 1868.
1814—Daniel Lord, 73, New-York City, March 4, 1868.
1814—James L. Stark, 75, South Halifax, Vt., March 14, 1868.
1815—Edwards Clarke, 72, Windham, March 8, 1868.
1815—Alexis Painter, 73, West Haven, Oct. 19, 1867.
1816—Asa Thurston, 80, Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, March 11, 1868.
1817—Isaac A. Hawley, 70, Geneva, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1867.
1818—William Mitchell, 73, Corpus Christi, Texas, Aug. 1, 1867.
1818—Richard E. Selden, 70, Lyme, March 3, 1868.
1819—James Abell, 76, Oswego, N. Y., May 7, 1868.
1819—Edward Chapin, 69, York, Penn., March 17, 1868.
1821—Sanford J. Ramy, 58, Loudon County, Va., ——, 1866.
1822—Simeon F. Dixon, 64, Cambridge, Mass., April 8, 1867.
1824—Willis Hall, 67, New-York City, July 14, 1868.
1824—John C. Nichols, 66, Old Lyme, Jan. 8, 1868.
1825—Eber Carpenter, 67, Boston, Mass., Oct. 21, 1867.
1825—Worthington Hooker, 61, New-Haven, Nov. 6, 1867.
1825—Benjamin Perkins, 64, Camden, S. C., Feb. 24, 1868.
1826—Edward E. Pynchon, 63, Huntsville, Ala., June 14, 1868.
1826—David L. Seymour, 63, Lanesborough, Mass., Oct. 11, 1867.
1828—Joel T. Case, 65, Victoria, Texas, June 10, 1868.
1829—John F. Launeau, 68, Marietta, Ga., Oct. 7, 1868.
1831—Newton D. Strong, 56, St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 8, 1866.
1833—Alexander B. Whiting, 54, New-York City, May 2, 1868.
1835—Samuel R. Davis, 58, Englishtown, N. J., April 20, 1868.
1836—Daniel Higbie, 52, Spencer Springs, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1868.
1837—Chauncey Goodrich, 50, New-Haven, March 27, 1868.
1837—Silas F. Plimpton, 54, Boston, Mass., April 22, 1867.
1847—Edward G. Parker, 42, New-York City, March 30, 1868.
1848—Edwin Tyler, 40, Oakland, Cal., June 21, 1868.
1849—Washington Murray, 39, New-York City, Sept. 19, 1867.
1853—Alfred Grout, 35, Sherbon, Mass., July 26, 1866.
1855—Josiah W. Harmar, 32, Mt. Desert, Me., July 24, 1867.
1856—George P. Barker, 32, Norwich, Jan. 28, 1868.
1856—William E. Turner, Northampton, Mass., Jan. 26, 1868.
1857—Lewis E. Matson, 29, Lyons, France, June 21, 1868.
1857—Joseph E. Morton, 34, Waukegan, Ill., Dec. 8, 1867.
1858—Charles N. Johnson, 38, New-Haven, Nov. 12, 1868.
1862—Wm. W. Gandy, 27, New-York City, July 15, 1868.
1862—Chas. W. Rowe, 26, Galveston, Texas, Sept. 4, 1867.
1862—Henry W. Thayer, New-Orleans, La., Aug. 16, 1867.
1864—Julius L. Parke, 25, Charleston, S. C., April 29, 1868.
1864—Albert S. Wurts, 24, Philadelphia, Penn., July 17, 1867.
1865—Tuzar Bulkley, 27, Catskill, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1867.

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.

1820—Elisha Hayward, 76, Raynham, Mass., March 16, 1868.
1826—Henry C. Brown, 64, Bridgeport, July 13, 1868.
1826—Federal Vanderberg, 79, Rhinebeck, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1868.
1838—Hanford N. Bennet, 50, Bridgeport, April 21, 1868.
1842—Roswell Hawley, 54, Bristol, Dec. 7, 1867.

The total number of deaths reported this year is 61, and the average age is 59 years.

The deaths are distributed as follows: In Connecticut, 16; New-York, 15; Massachusetts, 8; South Carolina and Texas, 3 each; Pennsylvania and Illinois, 2 each; 1 died in France, 1 in the Sandwich Islands, and the remaining 10 in as many different States.

Of the deceased, from the Academical Department, 25 were lawyers, 16 clergymen, 5 physicians, 5 teachers and professors, and 5 farmers or planters.

The surviving graduates of the last century are:
Class of 1794—Hon. Ezekiel Bacon, Utica, N. Y.
Class of 1796—Timothy Bishop, Esq., New-Haven.
Class of 1796—John Harvey Tucker, Esq., Hamilton, Bermuda.
Class of 1797—Rev. Charles Goodrich, Penn Yan, N. Y.
Class of 1800—Rev. Thomas Williams, Providence, R. I.

Hon. Henry Dutton announced the death of J. W. Crooks, of the Class of 1818, for addition to the list.

Queen Emma of Hawaii.

A letter from Honolulu, June 14, has the following:

"The sufferers by the late eruptions at Mauna Loa are being amply provided for by the people of Honolulu. The receipt of handsome amounts—the proceeds of concerts, benefits and contributions—is acknowledged by Queen EMMA, whose sympathy with her suffering countrymen is manifested on this, as on every other occasion, by her unceasing efforts to devise and carry out means to alleviate their distress. Scores who had taken refuge on this island from the sea of fire emitted by the volcano, have returned to such of their homes as have escaped the general devastation, in the hope that nature has spent her fury and assumed a permanent quietude."

For sunburns, freckles and all blemishes of the skin and complexion use PHALON'S "Paphian Lotion."

PHALON'S "PAPHIAN SOAP" is indispensable for the TOILET, BATH AND NURSERY. Sold by all druggists.—*Advt.*

For moth patches, freckles and tan on the face, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Sold by druggists everywhere.—*Advertisement.*

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder.—It Kills Instantly.—Cockroaches, fleas, bugs, and every kind of insect vermin killed at once by this remarkable powder. It is not poisonous but certain to do its work. A single 25 cent flask has often

KILLED A PECK OF COCKROACHES.

This powder is also the very best thing in the world to put away Furs, Carpets, and Winter Clothing, &c., in. It is sure to drive away Moths. Be sure you get Lyon's. It is the original and only true Insect Destroying Powder. Beware of Imitations. See the signature of E. Lyon on the flask. Depot, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

To the Public.

The matters in controversy between the subscribers and the Florence Sewing Machine Company have been adjusted, and agents and customers of that Company need fear no interference with or claim upon them by us.
WHEELER & WILSON MANUF'G CO.,
GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.,
SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
By S. J. GORDON, their Attorney in fact.

Gents' Calf-sewed Gaiters, $5 00.

Calf Oxfords, box toes, $4 50.
LORIN BROOKS & SONS,
No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

Miller & Co., No. 3 Union-square. Ladies before you go in the country get a good supply of Boots and Shoes from
MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

Everdell's Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway. French Note Paper, Monograms, Crests, &c. Finest in the City

To Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children, is an old and well-tried remedy. It has stood the test of many years, and never known to fail. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and gives rest and health to the child and comfort to the mother.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

No Medicine has ever been Introduced which has become so popular, both with physicians and patients, as PANKNIN'S HEPATIC BITTERS. They have been extensively used, and numerous testimonials have been received, bearing evidence of the undeniable fact, that they never fail to give relief.
HEGEMAN & CO., Agents.

Vermont Spring.

The most remarkable remedy known for Cancer, Scrofula, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Rheumatism, &c. All bottles marked "Saxe & Co., Sheldon, Vt." Send for pamphlets. SAXE & CO., No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Phœnix Disinfectant,

The best and cheapest deodorizer, antiseptic and disinfectant in existence; contains true Carbolic Acid, Sesquichloride of Iron and Sulphurous Acid.

Read the testimonials. First premium American Institute, 1867. Agency, No. 24 Dey-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

ALLEN—WILLIAMS.—On Wednesday evening, July 22, by Rev. Dr. W. Newell, Mr. EDWARD T. ALLEN, of New-York City, to Miss KATE WILLIAMS, of Brooklyn, L. I., formerly of Southold, L. I. No cards.

BLISS—LIVINGSTON.—On Thursday, July 23, by Rev. William S. Coffey, of East Chester, Mr. HENRY H. BLISS to Mrs. EVELINA M. LIVINGSTON.

GRIFFITHS—THURGOOD.—On Thursday, July 23, at the Church of the Messiah, by Rev. George Thrall, JOHN GRIFFITHS to ELIZA THURGOOD, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

HOWELL—BENSON.—On Wednesday, July 22, at the residence of O. H. Thorne, Esq., Brooklyn, by Rev. Theodore Brown, DAVID B. HOWELL, of New-York, to MARY A. F. BENSON, of Brooklyn.

MCALLISTER—TRENOR.—At the Church of the Advent, San Francisco, Cal., on Tuesday, June 2, Col. JULIAN MCALLISTER, U. S. Army, to AMELIA H. TRENOR, daughter of John Trenor, M. D., of the City of New-York.

☞ Louisville, Newport and Philadelphia papers please copy.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—In Yonkers, on Friday, July 24, WM. ROWLAND, youngest child of Dr. E. S. F. and Eliza Arnold, aged 18 months.

Funeral from the residence of the parents this day, (Saturday,) the 25th inst., at 4 P. M.

ASPINWALL.—At Rockwood, on Thursday morning, July 23, GEORGE MARSHALL, infant son of Rev. John A. Aspinwall, aged 14 months.

The funeral will be at Christ Church, Bay Ridge, on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 3 P. M. The boat leaves for Bay Ridge from the Wall-st. Ferry at 2 P. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

BATES.—At West Farms, on Wednesday evening, July 22, after a short illness, WILBUR FISK BATES, son of Harriet and the late Gilbert Bates, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his mother, at West Farms. Carriages will be at the Mott Haven Depot to meet the 10 A. M. train from 26th-st., Harlem Railroad.

FIELD.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, July 23, MOSES FIELD, of the firm of Field, Palmer & Co.

Funeral on Monday, July 27, from his late residence, No. 24 East Kinney-st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

LOCKWOOD.—On Friday, July 24, LOUISA C., wife of Charles A. Lockwood.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 59 7th-av., on Sunday, the 26th inst., at 3 P. M.

LINTZ.—On Thursday, July 23, CHARLES KING LINTZ, aged 40 years.

His friends and the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the M. E. Church, Greene-st., near Broome, on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

MITCHELL.—On Thursday, July 23, J. HARRY, youngest son of John and Frances Jane Mitchell, aged 1 year and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, 90th-st., between Avenues A and B, on Saturday at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

THOMPSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 23, MORTIMER, infant son of George W. and Josephine M. Thompson, aged 4 months and 27 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 18 Greene-av., this (Saturday) morning at 10 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PHENOMENON IN ROMANCE!

This is an era of literary sensations, but the impressions produced by the initial chapters of
OSCAR BERTRAND;
or, The
IDIOT OF THE MOUNTAIN,
published in the SUNDAY MERCURY of Sunday last, warrant the belief that it will prove the most popular story ever printed in America. This extraordinary production is from the pen of
Miss M. E. BRADDON,
(author of "Nobody's Daughter," "Three Times Dead," "The Bankrupt's Heiress," &c., &c.,) who unquestionably stands at the head of the imaginative writers of the present day, and commands from English publishers the highest prices ever paid to a female writer in any country. Every work by this marvelous romancist seems to surpass all its predecessors in interest, and the one now presented to the American public exclusively through the columns of their favorite press is, in its conception and execution, the grandest and the best. Such incarnations of the passions as it presents to the mind's eye have never before figured in fiction—such a web of thrilling incidents has perhaps never been woven by the imagination of any writer. Let those who may deem this opinion extravagant, suspend their judgment until the story is completed, and then say if they have ever met with the peer of "Oscar Bertrand; or, The Idiot of the Mountain" in their novel-reading experience. It contains the materials for a melodrama superior in interest to any now upon the stage.

A SYNOPSIS of the portion already published will preface the chapters to appear to-morrow, so that persons who were unable to obtain copies of LAST WEEK'S SUNDAY MERCURY will be able to understand, clearly, the drift of the story from the beginning. The abstract will be continued from week to week, to obviate, as far as possible, the inconvenience of any similar disappointments that may occur in the future; and the facilities of the establishment will be taxed to the utmost to supply the demand for the story in its original shape.

No serial hitherto published in THE SUNDAY MERCURY has met with such marked approval as has been accorded, so far, to "Oscar Bertrand; or, The Idiot of the Mountain." During its continuance an
EXTRA EDITION OF THOUSANDS
will be published every week, and thus an opportunity will be afforded to advertisers to bring their announcements home to the "business and bosoms" of an increased circle of readers, without any increase of expense. It is almost needless to say that THE SUNDAY MERCURY is a great commercial organ, as well as a popular literary journal, and the most complete and comprehensive newspaper printed on the American continent. It penetrates everywhere—is filed in every hotel, found in every public newsroom, and is read by every class. The reasons for this universal popularity are obvious. Look at its columns to-morrow. They will contain, as usual, the reading matter of three ordinary double-sheet dailies. Mark the contents. See if anything is omitted that interests the political, the commercial, the sporting, the fashionable, the amusement seeking, the general world. Glance over the humorous sketches and poems, the novelettes, the essays, the original light reading of all descriptions, and say if they can be matched in any other newspaper published in the United States. THE SUNDAY MERCURY comprehends almost as many departments as there are Bureaus in the Government, and contains much more interesting and authentic intelligence than can be derived from those busy-going sources of information. The lightning dispatches received after midnight and up to 4 o'clock in the morning, are alone worth the price of the paper, and their contents cannot be obtained at any price elsewhere.

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The reading public will be on the *qui vive* for the SUNDAY MERCURY TO-MORROW, in which will appear the
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of Miss Braddon's Grand Romance,
OSCAR BERTRAND;
OR, THE
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Toledo, Logansport and Burlington R. R. Co., due Feb. 1, 1884.
Union and Logansport R. R. Co., due Dec. 1, 1905.
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line R. R. Co., due Aug. 1, 1890.
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line R. R. Co. (Sinking Fund,) due Nov. 1, 1886.
Chicago and Great Eastern R. W. Co., due Oct. 1, 1893.
Chicago and Great Eastern R. W. Co. (convertible,) due April 1, 1895.

The above roads having been consolidated into one corporation, under the name of the "Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company," the new Company has executed a trust mortgage to James A. Roosevelt and William R. Fosdick, of New-York, Trustees, covering all the roads, with the franchises and present and future acquired property, to secure an issue of Consolidated First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, payable in forty years (April 1, 1908,) at seven per cent. interest, maturing April 1 and Oct. 1 in New-York, the object being to consolidate all the above issues of bonds into one class.
The Union Trust Company of New-York (No. 73 Broadway) has been appointed the Company's Bond Fund Commissioner, and is authorized to exchange the new bonds for any of the above issues.
Copies of the mortgage and further particulars can be obtained at the office of the Union Trust Company, or at this office.
Parties exchanging bonds will have the difference of interest adjusted. B. E. SMITH, President.

TO THE HOLDERS AND OWNERS OF the coupon notes of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, bearing date July 1, 1867.
Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the terms and provisions of the indenture executed by the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, to George W. Weld and Robert Hale, Trustees, on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1867, that all the promissory notes of said Railroad Company therein described and thereby secured and numbered, as follows, viz.:
Nos. one to forty inclusive, for $5,000 each; Nos. forty-one to two hundred and forty inclusive, for $1,000 each, will be paid together with the accrued interest thereon, on presentation at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York City, on and after the 10th day of August, A. D. 1868, and from and after said last mentioned date all of said notes will cease to draw interest, and the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will no longer pay interest on the same. By order of the Board of Directors.
D. B. HOWARD,
Secretary and Treasurer St. L. J. and C. R. R. Co.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, Receiver of the MORRIS COUNTY BANK, hereby gives notice that the creditors of said Bank are, by the order of the said Court, required to present to him their several claims and demands against said Bank, under oath or affirmation, within six months from the 20th day of May, instant, and in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of such dividends as may thereafter be made and declared by the said Court upon the proceeds and effects of said corporation.
THEODORE LITTLE, Receiver.
Dated Morristown, N. J., May 27, 1868.

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5-20 Coupon, '64	111⅛	111⅜	Gold	143⅛	143¼
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At a meeting of the Board, held subsequent to said election, Edward B. Fellows was unanimously elected President, and Chas. D. Bailey Vice-President.
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Banks, Bankers and other holders
OF SIXES OF 1881, ACT MARCH 3, 1863,
can now realize a liberal difference in exchanging the same against those of the previous acts of Congress.
Particulars at our office, No. 14 Wall-street, New-York.
Inquiries by letter or telegraph promptly replied to.
FRANK & GANS, No. 14 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR
$1,750,000
ASSESSMENT FUND STOCK OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.
Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until TUESDAY, July 28, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Assessment Fund Stock of the County of New-York," authorized by the 7th section of chapter 565 of the Laws of 1865, and by a resolution of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, adopted June 19, 1868. The said stock is to provide means for the payment of damages awarded by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the matter of laying out a road or public drive between 59th and 155th sts., as per report of said Commissioners, confirmed by the Supreme Court, June 15, 1868, and the expenses, charges, and disbursements in same matter. The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, in the year 1908. The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per $100 thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Assessment Fund Stock of the County of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the County require it.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 16, 1868.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 170 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1868.
At an election held on the 24th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of the Exchange Fire Insurance Company for the ensuing year:
JAMES VAN NORDEN, DANIEL B. PIERSON,
WILLIAM K. THORN, CHARLES BUTTS,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL, WILLIAM P. COOLEDGE,
WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE, WM. T. LONGWORTH,
JOHN RANDALL, RICHARD C. COMBES,
ELISHA BROOKS, THOMAS B. PECK,
JOHN W. AMERMAN, JNO. G. GOTTSBERGER,
A. M. BININGER, SAMUEL RAYNOR.
EDMUND HURRY,
And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

BONDS OF THE
CITY OF EVANSVILLE, INDIANA,
issued on account of Stock subscription in the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company.
Payable May 1, 1888,
Interest at the rate of seven per cent. payable May 1 and Nov. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
The undersigned is authorized to sell $85,000 of the above described bonds. An exhibit of the financial condition of the city will be furnished on application.
R. G. ROLSTON, President,
No. 26 Exchange-place.

PEORIA CITY WATER BONDS.
The undersigned offer for sale, on account of the City of Peoria (Illinois,) three hundred thousand dollars of the bonds of that city, issued to aid in construction of water works. The bonds draw seven per cent. interest (coupons payable semi-annually in New-York,) on 1st of June and December, and have twenty years to run, and were issued under a special act of the Legislature of Illinois, which act also provides for a special tax for payment of principal and interest. The bonds are now offered at ninety-five per cent. and accrued interest.
JULY 3, 1868. CLARK, DODGE & CO.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.
For sale, $150,000 seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the South Side Railroad, Long Island.
These bonds are only for fifty per cent. of the cost of the road, which is now running from South 7th-st., Williamsburg, to Islip, and doing a large business.
KETCHAM & CLARK,
Bankers,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1868. No. 68 Wall-st.

IOWA COUNTY BONDS.
Highest market price paid for Bonds of principal counties in State of Iowa. Ninety cents flat paid for Bonds of Rock Island County, State of Illinois, by
SARGENT & FISKE, Bankers,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CITY CENTRAL UNDERGROUND RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the New-York City Central Underground Railway Company hereby give notice that they will open books for subscription to the capital stock of said Corporation, at the office of BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of August next; and that said books will remain open for at least thirty days thereafter, that those who desire to subscribe for said stock may have the opportunity to do so; and in the event of a larger amount being subscribed than the capital stock of said Corporation, then such subscriber shall be entitled to a pro rata number of shares of said stock as near as may be, and in proportion to the amount so subscribed. Each subscriber shall at the time of subscribing pay to the Treasurer five per cent. of the par value of each share so subscribed by him.
W. B. OGDEN, President.
HENRY F. VAIL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1868.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, July 10, 1868.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON or before the 1st day of August, A. D. 1868, the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will pay at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., City of New-York, all dividend scrip heretofore issued by the Company, and yet outstanding, and the accrued interest thereon up to the time the same is presented for payment, provided presentment is made on or before the 1st day of August, A. D. 1868, and that from and after that date the said scrip will cease to draw interest.
Signed at Dubuque this 7th day of July, A. D. 1868.
C. H. BOOTH, Treasurer,
Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.
NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:
The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.
The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 25, 1868.
THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, prox., on the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company Income Bonds, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 48 Wall-st., instead of at the American Exchange National Bank as heretofore. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, HOBOKEN, N. J., July 21, 1868.
THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE bonds of this Company, due Aug. 1, 1868, will be paid on and after date at the Fourth National Bank in New-York. WM. H. CONNETT, Treasurer.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-York Economical Printing Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 194 Fulton-st., on the 7th day of August, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of reducing the capital stock of said Company to $32,000, and for the annual election of Trustees.
A. STODDART, Secretary.

VIRGINIA COUPONS WANTED.—THE highest market rate paid for Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Louisiana past due coupons by J. M. WEITH & CO., No. 15 New-st. and No. 70 Broadway.

FINANCIAL

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes, July 24, 1868, as follows:
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $32 77 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.
Interest allowed on deposits.

SAVINGS BANKS.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 1,146 BROADWAY,
between 26th and 27th sts.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on deposits, free from Government tax.
ALL MONEY DEPOSITED now draws interest from Aug. 1.
CHARLES PECK,
President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS,
Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER H. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK.
ESTABLISHED 1853.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 8.
INTEREST FROM AUG. 1.
Rate, Six per Cent., free of tax.
5 cents to $10,000 received.
J. S. SLOAN,
Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURG.
NOS. 3 AND 5 BROADWAY.
Money deposited on or before Aug. 1 draws interest from the 1st of August. Six per Cent., free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau, near Fulton-st., N. Y.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
All deposits made on or before the 1st day of August next, will draw interest from Aug. 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER OF 8TH-AV. AND 42D-ST.
INTEREST 6 PER CENT, FREE OF TAX.
Money deposited in any month begins to draw interest on the first of the following month.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $5,173,918 95.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner 14th-st.—Six per Cent. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1, will draw interest from Aug. 1.
R. H. BULL, President,
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 172 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1868.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable Aug. 1, 1868. Transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. CHAS. H. ROSER, Secretary.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.
A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.
ARTHUR H. WALTON, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.
TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
A dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of last five months, payable on the 1st day of August next, at No. 122 Bowery. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE OFFICE, July 15, 1868.
The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, free of United States tax.
HENRY KIPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 11, 1868.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was
Resolved, That a dividend of 5 per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 13th day of July next, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 13th day of July, and opened on the 5th day of August following.
Resolved, That in pursuance of the plan approved at the shareholders' meeting, May 27, 1868, the shares of this Company be increased by the issue of eight shares for every one hundred now outstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the Company's books on the 1st day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every twelve and one-half shares then held by them.
Resolved, That where, in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the Company will retain such fraction and will pay therefor. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in Common Stock on and after July 15 to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th inst. All payable at this office.
The transfer books of this Company will be closed on Tuesday, June 30, and be reopened on Thursday, July 16, 1868. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 13, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and one-half per cent., payable Aug. 3, free of Government tax. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York.
The transfer books will be closed from the 18th inst. until Aug. 4. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1868.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Six per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, free from Government tax.
The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th July instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 10, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent, free of Government tax, payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after the first day of August next.
The transfer books will be closed on the 20th instant and opened on the 1st proximo.
GEO. H. CHASE, Treasurer.

NEW JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., OFFICE No. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of the above Company, free of Government tax, will be paid on and after the 1st day of August next.
The transfer books will remain closed until the 3d day of August next.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA R. R. CO., OFFICE No. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. IN cash, free of United States Government tax, will be paid on the common stock of this Company from the earnings of the current fiscal year, on the 15th day of August next.
The transfer books for the common stock will be closed on the 31st inst., at 2 P. M., and reopened on the 17th prox. at 10 A. M. D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL CO. OF NEW-YORK, No. 241 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 17, 1868.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at this office on and after Aug. 1, 1868.
The Transfer Books will be closed from this date to Aug. 2, 1868.
By order. E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF THE Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, free of Government tax, was declared payable on and after July 20, 1868.
The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 10th August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 31st inst., to the 10th prox., inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 156 Broadway.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND HAS been declared, payable on and after the 6th inst., free of tax.
WASHINGTON POST, Jr., Acting Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1868.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, OFFICE No. 122 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, (from the earnings of the past three months,) payable on the 1st of August.
W. A. HALL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1868.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.
D. M. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
SAM'L M. CRAFT, Secretary.

GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 Broadway, July 8, 1868.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after the 10th inst.
WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 158 BROADWAY, July 22, 1868.
CASH CAPITAL............$200,000
SURPLUS............130,423
DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of
EIGHT PER CENT.,
free from tax, payable on the first day of August, 1868.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

EIGHTIETH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1868.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
CHICAGO, July 10, 1868.
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Ten Dollars per share on all the capital stock of this Company (including the late increase of capital of 49,000 shares,) has been declared payable to the persons registered as stockholders on the books of the Company, on the 15th day of August, 1868, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
The payment of the usual April dividend having been delayed from causes beyond the control of the Company, it was deemed advisable, for the purpose of equalization, to anticipate the time of the usual October dividend, and include that in the present one.
This dividend is payable on and after the 1st day of September next, in the obligations of the Company, bearing interest at seven per cent. per annum, to be paid so soon as the Company can avail itself of its money, which it is now enjoined from receiving or using, by reason of certain injunctions granted in certain suits now pending in the City of New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 15th day of August, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of September.
Parties desiring transfers of stock can have it done and certificates sent them, by sending their certificates with the necessary stamps, to EDWARD ST. JOHN, Register, or to the undersigned at this office.
EBENEZER COOK, Secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 9 WALL-ST.
CASH CAPITAL............$200,000 00
SURPLUS............130,233 38
NET ASSETS, JULY 1, 1868............$330,233 38
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1868.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. and the Government Tax, payable on demand.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 166 Broadway.
Cash Capital............$150,000 00
Surplus July 1, 1868............64,762 22
Total............$214,762 22
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Saturday, Aug. 1, 1868.
JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1868.

ARE YOU INSURED?
OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE.
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven per Cent., free of tax, payable Aug. 1, 1868. Transfer books closed from July 26 to Aug. 1, 1868.
JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

STANDARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 117 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.
A semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, is payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MERCHANTS' INS. CO., No. 149 BROADWAY, COR. LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, July 16, 1868.
THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Ten (10) per Cent. is now payable on demand, free of Government tax. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. (5) free from Government tax, payable on and after the first day of August next. R. BUCK, Cashier.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Scotch woman as a first-class cook: understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 149 East 38th-st., in the rear, between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN Protestant girl, a situation to do the work of a small family, or would go with a family to Europe; understands German; best of reference. Call at No. 138 Attorney-st., one pair of stairs, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands meats, poultry and game; good pastry and bread baker; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 339 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and dressmaker to go to the country for the Summer; can do all kinds of family sewing, and can operate on Grover & Baker's machine; four years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 57 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID by a thoroughly competent person; is a perfect hairdresser and dressmaker; also does up ladies' fine laces; City reference. Address F. C., Box No. 137 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook who thoroughly understands her business; no objections to the country or a private boarding house; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress and assist in chamberwork, or would take care of children; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 590 8th-av., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NICE, TIDY and respectable girl as a chambermaid and waitress; or is willing to do general housework for a small private family; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 161 Perry-st., first floor, front room, until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objections to go in the country; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 35 Clinton-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE cook, washer and ironer; private family preferred; has no objections to go in the country; best of City references from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 194 Varick-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE IN a respectable family by a respectable young married woman; best City reference, with doctor's certificate and marriage lines. Call or address Mrs. SMITH, No. 249 West 35th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman; is a good dressmaker; understands all kinds of sewing; has a machine; wishes the care of one or two children; wages no object. Apply at No. 311 West 44th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one as plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; have best of City reference. Apply at No. 157 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as laundress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; City reference. Call for two days at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG French girl as nurse in a private family; has no objections to going in the country; can furnish the best of City reference. Address, for two days, 870 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK A SITuation in the country; is an excellent bread and butter maker; has the best of reference; call at No. 346 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as laundress or chambermaid; country preferred; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 335 East 16th-st., third floor, front.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and fine washer; either City or country; has best of City references. No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to mind children and sew, or to do light housework; can give good City reference. Call for two days at No. 328 West 36th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do fine washing; good references. Apply, for two days, at No. 167 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do the general housework of a small family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 118 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD SEAMSTRESS, WORK by the day or week. Call at No. 392 3d-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELSH WOman to cook, wash and iron; good reference. Apply at No. 74 Oliver-st.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERman servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who understands his business thoroughly; City or country; will be found willing and obliging; good City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, lately landed, a situation as waiter in a private family; has good references; would make himself generally useful. Address D. T., Box 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; understands it in all its branches—green-house, grapery, fruit, vegetables; best City reference. Address W. H., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER OR clerk by a young man who will make himself generally useful. Address C. C. A., No. 26 West 12th-st.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED FOR NATIONAL CAMPAIGN GOODS.—8x10 steel engravings of GRANT and COLFAX, with or without frames. One agent took 60 orders in one day. Also, National Campaign Biographies of both, 25 cents. Pins, badges, medals and photos for Democrats and Republicans. Agents make 100 per cent. Sample packages sent post-paid for $1. Send at once and get the start. Address GOODSPEED & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A COACHMAN; HE MUST BE A skillful driver, and well recommended in other respects. Such only may apply to VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL TO do light housework for small family. Call between 10 and 3, at No. 143 East 33d-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Call at No. 8 Barrow-st., near Fourth.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 8th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEWIS SELDNER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 5th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New York.
JULY 24, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 9th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALBERT S. WARD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 24, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 2d day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE N. DAVIS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of George N. Davis & Bro., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 24, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BENJAMIN F. SHAFFER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 24, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN P. MEYER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 3d day of September, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 23, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 8th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of the ESSEX MINING COMPANY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, which has been adjudged a bankrupt on its own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt corporation, to it, or for its use, and the transfer of any property by it, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt corporation, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 24, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW W. FISH, bankrupt.—No. 874.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Andrew W. Fish, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims, and that the 2d day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of July, 1868.
jy18-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANSON T. COLT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Anson T. Colt, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of August, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of July, 1868.
jy11-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHAN T. MADDEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 22d June, 1868.
jy11-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM STEELE, WILLIAM A. SMITH and IRA SMITH, Jr., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 13th day of July, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Steele, of the City of New-York, County of New-York, State of New-York, within said district, and William A. Smith and Ira Smith, Jr., of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New-York, formerly carrying on business as copartners in said City of New-York, in said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petitions by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 17th day of July, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy18-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMANN BAETJER, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 20th day of August, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 23d July, A. D. 1868.
jy25-law3wSa GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 1,415.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW STEVENS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 26th day of June, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Andrew Stevens, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy18-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of IRA K. MARTIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Ira K. Martin, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 3d day of July, A. D. 1868.
JOHN P. MANN, Assignee,
jy25-law3wSa* No. 82 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM G. TULLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William G. Tuller, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 23d day of July, A. D. 1868. JOHN P. MANN,
Assignee, No. 82 Broadway, New-York City.
jy25-law3wSa

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN SMITH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Smith, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 3d day of July, 1868. JOHN P. MANN, Assignee,
jy18-law3wSa* No. 82 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES G. DONAHEY and ALBERT P. DONAHEY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James G. Donahey and Albert P. Donahey, comprising firm of Jas. G. & A. P. Donahey, of the City of Newburgh, in the County of Orange and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petitions by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newburgh, N. Y., the 25th day of June, 1868. WILLIAM D. DICKEY,
Savings Bank Building, Newburgh, N. Y.,
jy18-law3wSa* Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of LEFEBRA D. GORDON, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Lefebra D. Gordon, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Jersey City, July 8, 1868.
W. MUIRHEID, Assignee,
jy11-law3wSa* No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of H. FRISBIE BURCHARD, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of H. Frisbie Burchard, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, July 23, 1868.
FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
jy25-law3wSa* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. ADAMS, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William E. Adams, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 11 A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
jy25-law3wSa*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES E. MAXWELL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by James E. Maxwell, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of July, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
jy25-law3wSa*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of RICHARD H. MILLER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Richard H. Miller, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of July, 1868.
jy18-law3wSa GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNARD JACOBS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Bernard Jacobs, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated at New-York on 24th day of July, 1868.
jy25-law3wSa GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Newark, the 14th day of July, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of MANOEL J. NASCIMIENTO, of Newark, in the County of Essex, and WILLIAM P. SCOTT, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, and heretofore transacting business in the City of New-York, under the firm name of NASCIMIENTO & SCOTT, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said District.
E. N. MILLER, No. 291 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.
jy18-lawowSa

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Newark, the 23d day of July, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WALTER H. TAYLOR, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
jy25-law3wSa* No. 291 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Newark, the 23d day of July, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of RALPH BIGELOW, of the City of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
jy25-law3wSa* No. 291 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES GOULD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 21st day of July, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of James Gould, of West Farms, County of Westchester and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the longest period during the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition at the City of New-York, in said district, and who was on the 7th day of May, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
JOSEPH FETTRETCH,
Assignee, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st., New-York.
jy25-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OSCAR H. CLOUGH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Oscar H. Clough, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of August, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of July, 1868.
jy25-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 1,417.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWIN R. TREMAIN, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edwin R. Tremain, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 24th day of July, A. D. 1868.
ERASTUS F. BROWN, Assignee,
jy25-law3wSa* No. 78 Nassau-st., New-York City.

NO. 1,536.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOACHIN AARON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joachin Aaron, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of July, A. D. 1868. JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy18-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,407.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL TYRREL, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Daniel Tyrrel, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of July, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy18-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT W. REYNOLDS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Albert W. Reynolds, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of July, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy11-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,389.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In the matter of MYRON ROSENBERG, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Myron Rosenberg, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 3d day of July, A. D. 1868.
WILLIAM HARDY, Assignee,
jy11-law3wSa* No. 75 Franklin-st., New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New-York, ss: New-York, July 9, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN C. DODGE, of said City of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.
jy11-law3wSa* G. B. FLINT.

NO. 1,538.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH HUGHES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph Hughes, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 7th day of July, A. D. 1868. WM. W. STONE, Assignee.
jy11-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JACOB C. GARRISON, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jacob C. Garrison, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated Jersey City, July 8, 1868. W. MUIRHEID, Assignee,
jy11-law3wSa* No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM F. TUFTS, bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William F. Tufts, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of July, A. D. 1868.
jy25-law3wSa* JOHN GRAY, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. SIGOURNEY, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William H. Sigourney, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, July 22, 1868. ELLIS A LORD, Assignee,
jy25-law3wSa* No. 574 Grand-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of CHAUNCEY SHEPARD and THOMAS G. FRENCH, bankrupts.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Chauncey Shepard and Thomas G. French, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Jersey City, July 22, 1868. W. MUIRHEID, Assignee,
jy25-law3wSa* No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of ADAM W. TURNBULL, Jr., bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Adam W. Turnbull, Jr., who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated, Jersey City, July 1, 1868. W. MUIRHEID, Assignee,
No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.
jy11-law3wSa*

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN lots at No. 18 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR, East 25th-st., near Madison-av.—Rev. W. O. McVICKER will officiate in this Chapel on SUNDAY MORNING, the 26th inst., services commencing at 10½ o'clock. This chapel will be closed during the month of August. Due notice will be given of its reopening in September.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.
There will be preaching on SUNDAY at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., by Rev. E. D. MURPHY, the Pastor, at 10½ A. M., and at 7¾ o'clock P. M. Preaching also at the Society's Missions, corner of Dover and Water sts., at 3 o'clock, and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 8½ o'clock P. M. Seamen and others invited.

AN OPEN DOOR—NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, Fulton, corner of William-st. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. L. MCNAIR, SABBATH MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Devotional Singing Meeting, Monday evenings, in the church at 8 o'clock. Lecture on Wednesday evening at the usual hour.

REV. JOHN MILES (LATE OF THE Albany Bethel,) will preach to-morrow at 3 P. M., in the Seamen's Mission, corner of Dover and Water-sts., on "*Glorious Life,*" and at 7½ P. M., in the Seamen's Church, corner of Catharine and Madison-sts., on "*The River of Life.*" Mr. MILES will attend the prayer meeting at the Mission THIS (Saturday) EVENING.

THE FRIENDS OF HUMANITY MEET every SUNDAY at 3 and 7¾ P. M. in the hall No. 270 Grand-st., second block east of Bowery. All persons desirous of building up an Anti-Sectarian meeting are invited to take part in the conference at 3 P. M. Evening—inspirational and trance lecture. Contributions taken up.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, FORmerly worshiping in 14th-st., now worship in Irving Hall. Rev. URIAH SCOTT, Rector. Divine service will be held on SUNDAY, 26th inst. Morning service at 10¾; evening at 7¾; Sunday School meets at 9. Seats free. Strangers invited.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., Presbyterian Congregation.—Preaching on SABBATH by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS, at 11 A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. Services every Sabbath without interruption through the Summer.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, (formerly Reformed Dutch Church 21st-st.,) Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Sermon by Rev. DAVID HOPKINS.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS—LARGE Chapel of the University, Washington-square, SUNDAY, the 26th, Rev. Dr. MORAN, of North Carolina, is to preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. DEEMS at 7¾ P. M. Free seats. Strangers are cordially invited and may expect special attention.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av. Services every SUNDAY at 7½ and 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7¾ P. M.; the afternoon for deaf mutes. Daily services at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., except Wednesdays at 7¾ P. M. Services in the Chapel, 18th-st., near 8th-av., every SUNDAY, at 7¾ P. M.

GRACE CHAPEL, OPPOSITE THE Academy of Music, 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—Services on SUNDAYS, by Rev. E. F. REMINGTON, at 10¾ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. This is an open church, free to all. Strangers are cordially invited to worship here.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching at 10½ by the presiding elder, Rev. HART F. PEASE. At 7¾ by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, on *Saul and the Witch of Endor.* Prayer-meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Greene-st., near Canal.—Services on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. D. MITCHELL, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. This church will be open all the season. All welcome.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, CORNER 34th-st. and 6th-av.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING, July 26, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. GEORGE E. DAY, of New-Haven, Conn. The public are cordially invited. No evening service.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Divine service and sermon every SUNDAY MORNING during the Summer, at 10½ o'clock. The Rector, Rev. THOS. A. JAGGAR, will preach next Monday.

THE DOOM OF THE NATIONS! Bishop SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Governors of Judah to Devour all the People.*

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. F. BROWN; temperance meeting at 3 P. M.; will be addressed by Capt. HART, of the Metropolitan Police. Seats free.

NOTICE.—THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, (Protestant Episcopal,) corner Madison-av. and 28th-st., will be opened, without intermission, on every SUNDAY for Divine service, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Strangers are particularly invited to attend.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer service at 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH of the Holy Trinity, on 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor. Services 26th inst., at 10½ A. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, Thirty-seventh Regiment Armory, Broadway and 35th-st.—Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR 17TH-ST. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING; seats free. Prayer meeting 3½ P. M.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR 3d-av.—Rev. CHARLES FLETCHER, of New-Haven, will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, NO. 264 Bleecker-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Rev. E. K. FULLER, late of Cannon-st. Baptist Church, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Strangers invited.

CHURCH OF THE EVANGELISTS, corner of 6th-av. and Degraw-st., Brooklyn, Rev. B. S. HUNTINGTON, Rector. Morning service at 10½. Early evening service, without gas-light, commencing at 7.

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL OF FREE GRACE, East 19th-st., near 1st-av.—Services on SUNDAY, July 26, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Free seats.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, (EPIScopal,) corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st. Rev. JAMES E. HERMANS, Rector, will preach. Services at 10½ A. M. Sunday School, 9 o'clock.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., BEtween 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching MORNING by Rev. D. L. MARKS, and EVENING, by Rev. Dr. FERRIS.

REV. JOHN McNAUGHTON WILL preach in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3¾ P. M., on SABBATH, July 26.

ADVENT MEETINGS AT HALL NO. 18, Cooper Institute.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by Elder W. N. PILE, of Newark, N. J.

TENT PREACHING.—CENTRAL PARK, corner 72d-st. and 5th-av., every SABBATH at 5 P. M., under the auspices of the New-York City Missions.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDIcal Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

DR. KING'S FRIENDS, FROM CALIFORnia, New-Orleans and Washington, can consult him in person or by letter at No. 60 East 9th-st., near Broadway. Office open 8 A. M. until 9 P. M.

VIGOR AND MANHOOD REGAINED by using Dr. POWERS' Life Elixir; recommended to all contemplating marriage. Office 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES CERTAIN OF RELIEF DESIRED from Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.; his powerful medicines only sure thing for married and single.

THE WORST CASES OF PRIVATE DISeases cured immediately, without mercury, by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st., only; medicine to cure or no pay.

LADIES IN TROUBLE—DR. POWERS, NO. 191 Stanton-st., will relieve you, whatever the cause, with or without medicine; circular free.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1838.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.
Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
Middle Granville, N. Y.,
Warehouse and Show Rooms,
No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES, in great varieties, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 505 6th-av., bet. 30th and 31st sts.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

EUROPE.....LEVARIE.....SATURDAY, July 25
ST. LAURENT.....ROCANDE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 8
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Aug. 22
PERRIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS.
including railway tickets, furnished on board.
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway

STEAMER EUROPE, FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, 25th July, at 10 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 o'clock.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves.....WEDNESDAY. July 29
AUSTRALASIAN leaves.....WEDNESDAY. Aug. 5
SCOTIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY Aug. 12
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY. Aug. 19
CHINA leaves.....WEDNESDAY. Aug. 26
CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY. Sept. 2
First cabin passage.....$130
Second cabin passage.....80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage.....145
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN
STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN viz.:

MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA.
MINNESOTA, OCEANA.
With other first-class steamers building.
COLORADO.....WEDNESDAY. Aug. 5
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY. Aug. 12
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY. Aug. 19
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY. Sept. 2
From Pier No. 45 North River.

Cabin, the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer, $80; gold; return tickets, $160, gold: in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY,
From Pier No. 20, North River 12 o'clock. noon.
IOWA.....July 25 BRITANNIA.....Aug. 15
COLUMBIA.....Aug. 1 HIBERNIA.....Aug. 22
CALEDONIA.....Aug. 8 EUROPA.....Aug. 29
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $16
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from Liverpool or Glasgow, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF ANTWERP, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at 11 A. M., on SATURDAY, July 25. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 o'clock.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for the conveyance of the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP.....SATURDAY, July 2
CITY OF CORK, via Halifax.....TUESDAY, July 28
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY, Aug. 1
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY, Aug. 8
CITY OF N. YORK, via Halifax.....TUESDAY, Aug. 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 15

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	150	To Paris	75

Passage by the Tuesday steamers, first cabin, $80; gold: steerage, $35, payable in currency.
Rate of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

PARIFA.....Aug. 20 SCOTIA.....Aug. 20
PALMYRA.....Aug. 13 SIBERIA.....Aug. 27
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE TO EUROPE.
First-class steamers to BREMEN via Cowes and Havre.
CIRCASSIAN, Pier 3 N. R., Capt. THOS. ELLIS, July 25
ARIEL, Pier 42 N. R., Capt. J. G. JONES.....Aug. 8
NORTHERN LIGHT, Pier 3 N. R., Capt. WM. WEIR.....Aug. 22
RATES OF PASSAGE. IN GOLD.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to.
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 103 Pearl-st., and No. 49 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP VIRGINIA, THOMAS, Will leave SATURDAY, July 25, at 9 A. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon
FOUR TIMES A MONTH,
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult.
Medicines and attendance free.
AUG. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Steamer leaving Aug. 8 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Sept. 1 for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.
TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.
The fine full-rigged Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA, sailing on SATURDAY, Aug. 1.
For cubic foot, 90 cents; per pound, 1¾ cents.
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about twenty days in advance of shipments by North American Steamship Company's steamer of Aug. 5. Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before, when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon
AUG. 5—Steamship DAKOTA, (a tirely new,) connecting with new Steamship NEBRASKA.
AUG. 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR MOBILE,
FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,
for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commission.
Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 176 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. C. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on senequin time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. H. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 5 o'clock P. M., as follows:
CORTES.....NELSON.....SATURDAY, July 25
MARIPOSA.....KEMBLE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 1
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROMWELL, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine steamship MONTEREY, will sail on the following Wednesday.

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. FAUNCE. July 30.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER. Aug. 6.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau, Aug. 13.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE Capt. M. R. GREENE, on THURSDAY, Aug. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River
For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
The steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. DEAKEN, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to
ALEX. ANDRE & SONS, Pier No. 44 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 162 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.
9:20 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.
4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHRAMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY,
(finest lake scenery in the United States.)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY,
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher's Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
8 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
5 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
8 A.M., 4:30 P.M. and 5 P.M. trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. R. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western lines, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Susquehanna Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Hudson with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Harlem Express Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Cedarsburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room car attached to Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Saratoga and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 9:45. Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 26th-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY Railroad for LONG BRANCH, Toms River, Manchester, Bricksburg, Red Bank, &c., from Pier No. 30, foot Chambers-st.
Daily (Sundays excepted) at 9 A. M. and 4:10 P. M., by the following steamers
JESSE HOYT and
NEVERSINK.
Touching at Pier No. 4, for passengers only, at 4:20 P. M. Returning leaves Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. Toms River at 5:40 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.
Arriving in New-York at 9:30 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.
Commutation tickets, one month, $17 50; two months, $30; three months, $38.
W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:26 A. M.; 1:22, 4:21, 5:32 and 6:37 P. M. The 5:15 freight train at 4:32 and 5:32 P. M. A passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. CEMAREST, Supt.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.
In the matter of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of certain new Avenues, Roads and Public Places or Parks, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park, in the City of New-York.
The Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to the powers and duties of the Commissioners of the Central Park," passed April 4, 1866, and of the act entitled "An act to enable the Commissioners of the Central Park to make further improvements in the City of New-York," passed April 13, 1866; and of the act entitled "An act to alter the map or plan of certain portions of the City of New-York, and for the laying out and improvement of the same," passed April 24, 1867; hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court, in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 31st day of July, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter. That the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of a new avenue eighty feet in width, between the Eighth-avenue and Ninth-avenue, and running from One Hundredth-street to the intersection of the Avenue B and the Boulevard Manhattan-street.
Also a new avenue running diagonally from the new avenue last mentioned, at or near One Hundred and Thirteenth-street to the Ninth-avenue, at One Hundred and Sixteenth-street.
Also a new avenue between Ninth and Tenth avenues, running from One Hundred and Tenth-street to One Hundred and One Hundred and Fifth-street.
Also a public place or park between One Hundred and Tenth-street and One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, and intermediate the three new avenues before-mentioned, the Ninth-avenue and the Tenth-avenue.
Also a public place, being a triangle formed by the intersections of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and the first-named two of the above-mentioned new avenues.
Also a public place, being a quadrilateral formed by the intersection of the Avenue St. Nicholas, One Hundred and Twenty-third-street and the first-named of the above-mentioned new avenues, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, July 7, 1868.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

ASTROLOGY.

NO IMPOSITION.—MME. ROSS, MEDICAL and business Clairvoyant, tells names and shows likenesses of future husband, and that of her visitor; brings together those long separated. No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know, losses, numbers, sickness, medicines for all diseases, &c.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
AT 5 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST CLASS LINE
TO
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.
BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express Train, at 4:30 A. M.
Arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.
Freight taken as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
A. L. ANDERSON, General Manager.

STONINGTON LINE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.
To Boston, first class.....$1 00
To Providence, first class.....50
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES, Capt. GEO. B. HULL,
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
And foot of 19th-st., East River, at 5 P. M., daily.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:30 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Up-town passengers, by taking the boat at 19th-st., East River, have one and a half hours longer at their homes, and avoid the crowded streets in the lower part of the City.
Passengers from down town, taking Avenue A or Avenue B cars, from the Astor House, or the South and 34th-st. cars, will be landed within two blocks of this Pier. The Steamers will also stop at this Pier in the morning, on the down trip, to land such passengers as desire it.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 7 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 244 Broadway.
C. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.
NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.
The NORWALK leaves Christopher-st., North River, at 9:30, 12:30 and 3:30; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Morris-st., at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.
The CHICOPEE leaves North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock, Broome-st., East River, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20, Peck-slip at 8:40; 11:40, 2:40. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES
BY THE OLD LINE.
FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.
Fare to Boston (Cabin).....$1 00
Other places in proportion. Fare always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats
NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
New-York, April 9, 1868. No. 12 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN and DANIEL DREW, Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

FARE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.—AFTERnoon boat for Yonkers, Hastings, Irvington, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the foot of Warren-st. every afternoon at 3:40; 34th-st., 3:55, (Sundays excepted.) Returning, leaves Haverstraw every morning at 8:45; landing at Sing Sing, 9:15; Nyack, 9:45; Irvington, 10; Hastings, 8:15; Yonkers, 8:30; arriving in New-York 9:30. Fare to Nyack 20 cents: to Yonkers, 15 cents.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITEstone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat ISAAC WEBB, Capt. JOHN PURSE, Master, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanks and Peekskill. The steamer ANTELOPE leaves foot of Harrison-st. every morning at 8 o'clock, touching at West 34th-st. at 8:15.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT TIVOLI.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave from the foot of Jay-st., North River, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at same hour.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay, E. Norwich, and Northport. The steamboats D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. H. MARTIN, and ISAAC BEE, East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.
THE NEW EMPIRE, Capt. D. W. POST, leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 5:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE OR three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family, at one of the most lovely locations on Washington Heights, possessing all the advantages of remote country life, and within forty minutes of down-town by Hudson River Railroad, steamboat, or carriage. Apply at 146th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

NO. 50 WEST 12TH-ST. HAVING CHANGED hands, has been painted, papered and put in complete order. Handsomely furnished rooms, with first-class board, for families and gentlemen, may now be secured. References exchanged.

NO. 186 2D-AV.—TO LET—TWO FRONT rooms, also, two back, all newly fitted up, with board or without, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply as above, near 12th-st.

NO. 34 CLINTON-PLACE.—THIS HOUSE has just been thoroughly renovated, and is in perfect order; suites and single rooms, with first-class board, can now be had; reference required.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, with board for two, only $14 and $16 a week, in the first-class brown-stone house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED BACK parlor to let, with board for single or married gentlemen, in a New-England family; house first-class; references exchanged. No. 217 East 19th-st.

NO. 36 ST. MARK'S-PLACE, CORNER of 2d-av., to let, with board, two large rooms partially furnished. References exchanged.

AT NO. 355 BOWERY NICELY FURnished rooms; gas, water, closets, &c., to let by floor or separately; a splendid and central location.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS to let to families and gentlemen, with first-class board; terms moderate. Apply at No. 87 Clinton-place.

NO. 20 WEST 16TH-ST.—A CHOICE OF handsome rooms, with board, low for the Summer.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ANOTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.
CARRIAGES, ALL STYLES.
GREAT BARGAINS.
Several second-hand carriages for sale cheap at CALVIN WILSON'S Carriage Depot, No. 638 Broadway.

MUST BE SOLD—A BAY MARE, 8 YEARS old; sound and kind; can trot in 3; a light no-top three-quarter buggy, harness, whip and blankets, all in perfect order, very cheap, at stables, 6th-st., second door west of 2d-av.

FOR SALE—A GROCERY OR EXPRESS wagon, nearly new and in good order, for sale cheap. Inquire of D. HERLIN, No. 4 Devoe-st., near Union-av., Williamsburg.

LOST AND FOUND.

BANK CHECK LOST.—W. J. WIDDLETON'S CHECK ON NATIONAL PARK BANK, dated July 20, for $611 56, payable to order, and indorsed by G. W. Eichell for deposit in Nassau Bank. Payment has been stopped. Finder of the same will please return it to No. 27 Howard-st.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—A MEERSCHAUM pipe. The above reward will be paid by leaving it at JOHN SCHAFFER'S, Greenpoint-av., opposite Eckford-st., Greenpoint, L. I.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 120 ACRES choice ridge land, five miles of Peekskill, overlooking Lake Mohegan, and seven miles from Lake Mahopac; plenty of fruit of all kinds, well watered, and a splendid grass farm; schools and churches near the farm; house and outbuildings in good order. Apply to E. INGERSOLL, No. 85 Beaver-st., New-York, or J. M. PRICE, Hudson-st., near Canal.

AT MILBURN—NEAR THE DEPOT, ONE hour by Morris and Essex Railroad, a desirable country place; eight acres of land, laid out with care; fine crops and abundant fruit; well fenced and watered; house in nice order; contains eight rooms; good barn, stable, &c.; cow and a number of chickens. Price $7,500; terms easy. JOSEPH MASON, No. 27 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 143 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND DESIRABLE CORner residence on Clinton-av., Newark, half an hour from New-York; house large, with all the modern improvements; large garden well stocked with choice fruit and shrubbery; barn, carriage house, hennery, &c. Call or address T. C. SMITH, No. 248 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J., 35 to 40 minutes to ferry, a fine house of twelve rooms; gas pipes, range, bath-room, &c., all in best order; lot, one-quarter of acre. Inquire of CRAFT & CO., Grocers, Ingleswood, N. J.

FOR SALE LOW BY INSTALMENTS OR exchange, on Staten Island, pretty cottage, 12 rooms, outbuildings, fruit, &c., three acres.
CALLENDER, LAWRENCE & CO., No. 30 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—A LARGE house; well located; new and conveniently arranged; hot and cold water, &c.; price $13,000. Apply Box No. 49 Post Office, Englewood, N. J.

FOR SALE, A LOT, 25 FEET BY 110, ON WILliam-st., near West-st., in Newark, N. J. Inquire at No. 421½ Broadway, in the cigar store.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—LEASE, FURNITURE and fixtures of a well established hotel for sale; location central, near Broadway. Particulars of PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, FOUR YEARS' lease of furnished house, ten rooms, with barn and acre of ground; well located in Mount Vernon. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon.

EIGHTH-AV.—FOR SALE, TWO LOTS EAST side of 8th-av., between 129th and 130th sts., fifty feet north of 129th-st. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.
A handsome three-story (high-stoop) brown-stone private dwelling in Carlton-av., between Lafayette and De Kalb avs.; all the modern improvements and in complete order; house, 22x45; lot, 22x100; price, $20,000; terms easy. Apply to D. R. CUTLIP, No. 67 Wall-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES WISHING TO ECONOMIZE.—A physician of the highest respectability wishes to take a house with a private family, about Sept. 1, without board; requires only two rooms, and will pay a liberal proportion of the rent; has a house with view near 5th-av. and Madison-square. Address, with real name and address, A. B., Union League Club.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE family, part of a house in East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., and within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of the principal ferries. Gas, hot and cold water, and b

LOUISIANA.

Democratic Ratification Meetings—Rejoicings over the end of Military Government—Temper of the People.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 7, 1868.

The processions and public meeting on Saturday night were simply enormous in the universal assemblage of the people. It was not so much enthusiasm for candidates, of whom they really know very little, as it was the feeling that they were again free—free from military authority, which, though latterly very mild, is yet arbitrary—free from the watch of political spies who reported the most malevolent motives for the most harmless acts.

To enjoy the privilege of coming together, and to feel that political disabilities which have trameled all enterprise are to be removed, was like opening the Bastile or the Capitol prison to the victims of despotism. In this climate, with its starry skies and refreshing breezes, the inducement to promenade at night is natural, so that while the procession occupied the streets, the population thronged the sidewalks. Canal-street was illuminated with especial beauty, and every balcony was crowded. The crowds composed every variety of color, though it was remarked that there were not as large an audience of negroes as might have been. But all was cheerful and peaceful and no manifestation of a vindictive or disaffected feeling was perceptible. This immense mass assembled, expressed their gratification, and dispersed without an act of violence so far as we have heard. Writing on the philosophy of events, and referring you to the newspaper descriptions for the facts, it may be said that New-Orleans manifested great pleasure in accepting her situation in the Union, and will in future seek for prosperity and right under the form of government which seems inevitable.

THE RADICALS.

The meeting must have a sedative effect on party feeling. There has been no visible exhibition of the numbers or power of the whites since the close of the war. The Radical leaders, most of whom have entered the State recently, have underestimated both. They have in fact triumphed in the strength of the army, the political unity of the negroes, and the imperial will of Congress. Now some of these elements of authority have been eliminated by the admission of the State. It was a most significant sight that many Federal soldiers joined in the procession. It is very well known that the people and the army fraternize. Even the colored people feel that to band each race separately will tend to mischief. There are symptoms of disintegration among the colored Republicans, and many of these aided in the demonstration of Saturday night. This exhibition of the physical force of the city may well impress the Legislature and the Governor with moderate sentiments. It will, no doubt, have its effect upon the extreme purposes of their leaders. The absolute proscription of the whites, the admission of all colors in the schools and hotels, may not be pressed on our people with the same intolerance as last week. Indeed, we had before received intimations that Gov. WARMOTH is not disposed to force this social oppression upon us. He seems to take a practical view of his own duty and interests. He is a newcomer, and a young man. His future is to be spent among us. It is not natural that he should seek to exasperate the people, to paralyze industry, arrest immigration, and reap the responsibility of our commercial ruin. He has already received all that his party can bestow. It is natural that he should seek to concentrate the wealth, numbers and intelligence of the country. The effect of continued agitation on the taxable resources of the State must be obvious even to the most embittered partisan, and the obvious difficulty of subjugating by force of arms the resolute men who assembled on Saturday night, in the sight of their own wives and children, must appear a task from which the most desperate men might shrink without imputation of cowardice, and especially where there is no motive sufficiently palpable to justify the colored people in such an undertaking.

THE REPUBLICAN REPORT.

The Republican organ of this morning confirms the peaceful character given to the proceedings of Saturday. It says:

"The Democrats held a Seymour and Blair ratification meeting last night in Lafayette-square, which, for the numbers in attendance, the decorations and the orderly conduct of the participants, was a political success. We have nothing to say in favor of the resolution or the speeches prepared for the occasion. To the eye of the outward observer, however, the affair, taken as a whole, was creditable. The illuminations were quite general in the lower part of the First District, between Magazine and Baronne streets, the transparencies were well enough in their way, considering the short notice given, while the profusion of United States flags furnished a most agreeable change from the recent Democratic demonstrations in this city. What a pity that so much enthusiasm, so great expense and such apparently sincere enthusiasm should be expended to no purpose. But the Democracy of New-Orleans are proverbial for political miscalculation."

Elsewhere it says in the local columns:

"With few exceptions, the men behaved themselves in an orderly manner. For a Democratic meeting, if meeting it can be called, it was a success."

This should satisfy the Radical world that you have been always right in advocating a lenient course toward the Southern people. They might have been as well admitted months ago.

W. M.

THE COLLIERS' STRIKE.

Laborers on the Rampage—A Baffled Gang of Disorganizers—The Strike Considered at an End—The Facts and Current Fancies.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SCRANTON, Penn., Friday, July 24, 1868.

Like the ague in Westchester County, the strikers in this region appear to be always in some place where you are not. When I left New-York they were said to be in this city in full force, and when I arrived here they were not to be found, but were at Pittston, indulging in various disorderly and disorganizing freaks. Going this morning to Pittston, I found them not, but heard of them again nine miles away, at Kingston, but had no sooner located them satisfactorily at this point than they receded southward again to Plymouth. Even there they refused to abide until I could reach an intelligent conclusion, but flitted once more to the south to Wilksbarre, the starting point of the movement in this valley. With such nomadic strikers as these, rushing uneasily back and forth over miles of mines, it is difficult to so deal as to cull exact facts from the immense mass of rumors that radiate in every direction from them. I have, however, been able to obtain a general outline that may be relied on.

It is not a miner's strike in the sense that it began among them or was very generally participated in by them. The strike originated several days since among the laborers of the Skulykill mining region and a laborer is something entirely different from a miner. The former are paid by the day, the latter by the ton. The miner is employed exclusively in digging the coal in the mine, while the laborer does the work necessary to bring the black diamonds to the surface and start them on their way to market. These laborers are the persons who during the present week have been doing their best to disorganize the labor of Luzerne County without as yet any appreciable result. The strike originated as stated in Skuylkill County, but of its operations and results there we have no reliable advices here.

Monday last the strikers appeared for the first time in this valley at Wilkesbarre. They were about one hundred in number and carrying a small flag, and each man burdened with a small walking stick. They seemed to be in a state of quasi-organization, and to be under the leadership of JAMES LAMBERT, for the Irish; FRANZ SCHOULER for the Germans, and MARK EVANS for the Welsh. During the afternoon they visited the workshops of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, where the men quit work upon their arrival. They next proceeded to the mines at Sugar Notch, two miles below, but found work already suspended. Tuesday morning they reappeared in a body in the streets of Wilkesbarre, and after marching about town until they were tired, and amusing themselves on the route by forcing men to join them, they held a meeting and resolved to go to Pittston, stopping *en route* at all the collieries and force the laborers to join in the strike for ten hours' pay for eight hours' work, which was then avowed to be the object of their movement. During their stay in Wilkesbarre, however, they did not confine their attention to the collieries, but forced a suspension for the moment of all industrial pursuits.

During Tuesday they made good their threat of going to Pittston, and on the way they called at all the shafts and induced a suspension of labor. So far as I can learn, there was no violence used at any place, as it appears that on their arrival at a shaft the laborers quit work voluntarily and remained idle during the stay of the strikers, and resumed their avocations, in many instances, after their departure. While on the way to Pittston, and, indeed, thus far during the entire movement, the strikers have refrained from all acts of general pillage, but have, like some of our armies during the war, lived upon the country! They have demanded and obtained provisions from the country people and villagers, but I have not heard of any instance in which they have robbed any store, or gutted any liquor shop of its contents. They appear to be entitled to the credit of being about as mildly mannered a set of vagabonds as ever essayed to obtain something for nothing.

Tuesday evening they held a meeting in Oregon Wood, near Pittston, which was presided over by one THOMAS WILLIAMS, of Wilkesbarre. Several addresses were made, and WILLIAMS in the course of his remarks said that one of the objects of the eight-hour strike was to prevent the market from being overstocked, as it most assuredly would if the operators throughout the coal regions kept their mines running ten hours during the rest of the Summer and Fall; and he thought that if they fell down to eight hours' work the demand would increase, as would also the price, and that in the end it would be better for the employer and employe. One of the Pittston speakers urged as a reason for eight hours' work, that it would give the boys, of whom a great many are employed in the mines, a chance to be educated. These sentiments, which were the burden of all the addresses made, seemed to hit those present, who were estimated at about two hundred in number. The meeting was in the highest degree orderly, and at its close those present belonging to Pittston returned to their homes, leaving the Schuylkill and Wilksbarre crusaders to cull such comfort as they might from an encampment without tents or blankets on the heather.

Wednesday morning they scattered themselves in small parties over Pittston and vicinity, compelling a suspension of work at many of the collieries, and also taking men from their labor at various other employments. With this day and their operations at Kingston, they appeared to have reached a culmination, for yesterday and to-day they have been receding and appear to have ceased aggressive movements almost entirely. But Wednesday morning, if they had only been themselves aware of the fact, they were for the first time armed with immense power for mischief and might have made the strike a success. They had then become a terror. Their numbers were grossly exaggerated and rumor had made them an army marching in all-conquering might with banners and arms. Their past achievements were overstated and their capabilities for the future were thought to be limited only by their own designs. It was confidently expected by many that Thursday morning they would be here and this important place would be entirely at their mercy. For their coming was dreaded no less by the well-informed and reflective than by the ignorant. The officers and agents here of those great coal companies the Delaware and Hudson, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and the Pennsylvania, knew very well that their laborers were ripe for the excitement of a strike. Not that they are suffering any grievance that needs so violent a remedial agent as a suspension and disorganization of labor, but simply because they have been so long uninterruptedly and quietly at work. It appears to be expected that there shall be strikes at regular intervals, and it was considered that the moment had about arrived for the workmen to throw down their tools and bring themselves and families to the brink of starvation in a struggle for some boon that none of them considered necessary to their well-being a week before. Hence it is thought that had the strikers reached Scranton yesterday morning, as it was supposed they would, the laborers of the city and vicinity would very generally have been engulfed in the movement, when serious consequences might have ensued.

But they did not come, and on the contrary it was found that with the first gray of the morning they had retraced their steps southward from Pittston, and over almost precisely the same route by which they had advanced. The advance was changed to a retreat, which was made doubly melancholy to them by the discovery that the waves of idleness had closed behind them, for in almost every case they found the men they had interrupted during their advance again complacently at work. During yesterday they tarried in the vicinity of Kingston, again endeavoring to put the strike on a firm basis, but not meeting with encouraging success, they flitted, late in the afternoon, to Plymouth. There they tarried last night, but early this morning they were gone again, and the last heard of them they were tramping wearily back to Wilkesbarre in small disorganized gangs, disheartened and discomfited. This afternoon they seemed to have disappeared utterly from the face of the earth, for searching inquiry by telegraph at all the scenes of their late exploit faileds to reveal their presence anywhere.

As a matter of course they retreated, giving vent to great boasts of what they are going to do hereafter. Like some cautious Generals, the country remembers they claimed to be merely falling back for reinforcements, and said that by going back to Schuylkill, they can easily gather a thousand men with which to again come through the valley, carrying all before them. These threats seem to create no uneasiness in the operators, and are universally regarded as the idle vaporings of disappointed and baffled idlers. Many are encouraged in the belief that these threats will be barren of results, from the further fact, that they believe the gang which came to Pittston to have been largely composed of Wilkesbarre "bummers," and to have only a slight leaven of Schuylkill.

The total results of the movement have been a number of collieries interrupted from two to four days in their operations, and that is all. The great coal corporations in the valley, in no instance gave any indication of making that chance in their speculations, which the strikers desired. They are entirely willing, and indeed prefer, that the mines shall be worked but eight hours per day, but they also insist that there shall be a corresponding reduction of wages. The strikers, as is generally the case, choose a most inopportune moment for their demonstration. There is a large surplus of coal on hand, and the low prices in New-York, render the capitalists owning the mines totally indifferent as to further production. They say that if the mines remained unworked for the next two months, they would make more money by the rise in prices than they will by continuing to flood a falling and already overstocked market. They, however, deprecate a strike, because they dread the resulting disorganization of their labor; and if the men have sense enough to let well enough alone, and continue work on the old terms, the owners will keep them all fully employed. Dreading this disorganization as they do, some owners here express a belief that the strike was projected in the interests of capital, rather than of labor, and was set on foot by companies with insufficient assets to stand the present prices, with the design of effecting a disintegration of the industry of the entire coal region, and thus force up the market by a threatened cutting off of the supply.

But whatever might have been intended, it is now very generally admitted that nothing has been or can be accomplished. The mines are again working in this end of the valley in the usual way, and the strike is already a tradition. The army of invasion has gone and left hardly a trace anywhere of its passage, either in the absence of laborers it gathered to its ranks, or in the disaffection of those who remain at work.

E. C.

A Young Lady Shot by Her Lover—He Commits Suicide.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* publishes the following particulars of a tragedy at Altoona, Penn.: THOMAS MERKLEIN, of Mechanicsburg, was employed in the Pennsylvania Railroad shops at Altoona, where he labored for a considerable time. He there made the acquaintance of a young lady named SEIBERT, to whom he became devoutly attached, and finally the two were betrothed, but for some cause Miss SEIBERT recently saw proper to break the engagement. MERKLEIN made repeated efforts since to obtain her consent to a union, but without avail. On Friday evening last he quit work as usual, but did not return next morning. During the forenoon (Saturday) he visited the residence of the Seibert family, and obtained a private interview with Miss SEIBERT. He again endeavored to gain her consent to marry him. She refused, at the same time stating her cause for so doing, whereupon MERKLEIN drew a pistol, and pointing it at her heart, fired, at the same time declaring that she should not become the wife of any one. Immediately after firing, he turned the pistol toward his own head and shot himself, producing instant death. Fortunately, Miss SEIBERT was not fatally wounded, the bullet entering her arm near the shoulder. The tragedy produced great excitement among the people of Altoona, where the parties are well known. It is said MERKLEIN had been intoxicated several days before he performed the deed.

NEW-JERSEY.

Hoboken and the Elysian Fields—Schooley's Mountain.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J., Friday, July 24, 1868.

Leaving behind me, without a sigh or regret, the imperial city of the Occident, sweating in its grandeur and roasting in its sheen, I embarked myself and impedimenta, reduced in strict compliance with army marching orders, without accident, on board of a Hoboken ferryboat. For the benefit of such as plead guilty of a weakness for geography, I will state that the City of Hoboken is situated on the North River, at a point where it can easily overlook New-York City, if it should feel so disposed; is considered to be in the State of New-Jersey, especially by lager-beer bibers on a Sunday.

Notwithstanding that Hoboken and environs presented many picturesque views, and contained spots of historic interest with clustering association, I resolved to tourorize.

First I came to the Elysian Fields, with wide-spreading, lofty elms, whose greensward has been trampled by the victors and the vanquished of many a hard-fought battle of cricket and base-ball. These are the property of Commodore STEVENS, whose residence is visible upon the heights.

Thence I proceeded, not without a shade of sadness, to the spot consecrated by the blood of the lamented HAMILTON, who fell mortally wounded in a duel with AARON BURR. The history of this occurrence and the circumstances leading to it are so familiar to the minds of the general public that anything beyond a passing mention would be deemed a work of supererogation. But there is a fact in this connection that is perhaps not so generally known, which I will passingly allude to. Likewise at Hoboken, but a few years antecedent to the duel with BURR, there fell mortally wounded, also in a duel, the eldest son of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, a young man of rather dissipated habits, but of a noble, chivalric nature.

Returning to the ferry house, we find adjacent to it the main depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad. The Morris and Essex Railroad is one of the great trunk lines of the State, and promises in time to become one of the principal in the United States, and as such should deserve something more than a mere cursory notice. In search of information, I happened in upon the gentlemanly and indefatigable Assistant Superintendant, Mr. S. SCHOCK, who supervises the management of the road. A few minutes in his office convinced me that his position was indeed no sinecure, for in addition to four through trains and forty local trains, both ways, there are an infinite number of coal trains, this road being one of the great coal arteries of Pennsylvania. I shall endeavor on another occasion to speak of the coal interests in connection with this road.

Leaving the Superintendent's office, I found the express train in waiting, and within five minutes was speeding over the Hackensack marshes—destined at no very distant day to become an immensely valuable property, drained and built upon. These marshes extend for a distance of three or four miles along the line of the railroad, and are intersected by the road.

I should not omit to mention the Bergan tunnel, cut at an immense cost, through the solid rock, the property of the Long Dock Company, a corporation owned by the Erie Railroad. It is nearly a mile in length.

Already have you forgotten, in balmy zephyrs, the sirocco of dust and heat that prostrates the unfortunate denizens of the city, and the dejected system realizes an effort toward exhileration. Twenty-five minutes of travel, and Newark and its smoke vomiting factories appear. The ear is saluted with sounds in no respect related to the music of the spheres. If it were possible for a citizen of ancient Attica or Laconia to happen that way, he would have sworn that he was encroaching on the dominions of his godship Vulcan and attendant Cyclops—for to tell the truth, and with no disposition to libel Newark—the din is certainly vulcanian. But to give the nameless one his due, Newark is a fine city, comely placed on the bank of the Passaic, and is the largest in the State. Here is likewise a great concentration of wealth, to which active employment is given by the 700 or 800 factories located here.

Near Newark is "Kearny Place," the residence of the lamented deceased General of that name, likewise the "Cedars," the abode of H. N. HERBERT, better known by his *nome de plume*, as "Frank Forrester."

The signal given the train moves on, passing in its transit villas and villages languishing in paradisiacal repose, calculated to engender in a pius mind emotions not compatible with a strict observance of the commandment against covetousness. These hardly passed and the Orange mountains loom up, the very sight of which is suggestive of cool nights and refreshing slumbers.

Journeying through the mountains, our lungs sensible of the changed atmosphere, quaff large draughts of that which, in Olympus, transformed the blood of mortals into divine ichor.

Rapidly passing through spots of diversified beauty, which Nature and Art vied to produce, Morristown is reached. This town is historically associated with the eventful life of WASHINGTON, as the place of his Winter headquarters for two years. The house which he occupied still stands near the depot; Fort Nonsense can likewise be seen. Every ten or fifteen minutes the train halts at a town, each noticeable for the air of prosperity and activity that pervades it—the best sort of commentators on Jersey industry.

A journey of rather more than two hours finds us at Hackettstown, two miles and a half distant from the foot of Schooley's Mountain. Stages and carriages in waiting, we jump into one, and a good stout team bear us through the town and up the mountain. On the mountain the scenery changes. Here Nature, spurning the adventitious aids of Art, proudly revels in her own sublimity and marvels at her loveliness. Scenes, wild and grand, succeed in rapid succession, and as the horses wearily struggle with their burden up the steep ascent, one has ample leisure to commune with Nature. A sad stillness, broken only by the rustling of a bough, as the wind mournfully sighs a dirge, or by an occasional carol of some feathered chorister, quickly becomes monotonous, indicated by an unanimous effort of the passengers to converse. After the lapse of little short of an hour the summit is attained, and an imposing *coup d'œil* is presented.

Upon a magnificent broad plateau, carpeted by a bright green sward, stands the hotel known as the "Heath Home," comprising a series of buildings several in number. Beautifully shaded trees partially conceal the buildings from view, and the smooth lawn offers a panoramic view of what seems at first sight utopian life. Here groups of children indulge in favorite sports, some ride on mimic horses, others drawn by their attendants in miniature vehicles. In the backgrounds lounging on the grass and chatting, flirting or promenading on the piazzas are staid dames and fair maidens and attentive cavaliers. The *tout ensemble* partakes of the semblance of a well conceived surprise, as though the purpose was purely for effect. To emerge from dense groves and primeval forests, fit abodes for fawns, satyrs and sylvan deities, upon a scene replete with arbor elegance would startle one more wide awake than the historic seven slumberers.

This place has long been frequented as a fashionable resort, but chiefly patronized by citizens of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania.

The "Heath House" is kept in first-class style by Mr. COZZENS, a member of the family of West Point repute.

We are now 1,200 feet above the level of the sea, and the atmosphere partakes of all the qualities which give mountain air its salubrity. At a distance of half a mile on the road are mineral springs containing chalybeate waters, considered as specifics for various maladies, as well as being generally healthful in effect.

Five miles off is a beautiful lake, with the euphonic name of Senecawana, or Budd's Lake. It is nve miles long and two wide.

Here, reclining under an umbrageous canopy of leaves, fanned by the wanton mountain breezes and beguiled into gentle slumbers by the sweet carols of birds, who would wish to die to find a paradise, or, moved hence—to live?

Troubles of an Amateur Fisherman in the Wilds of Arkansas.

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Post, July 17.

On Tuesday morning last several Memphians took the train at Hopefield for a day's fishing at Ten Mile Bayou, on the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad. After keeping together until noon, they agreed to separate up and down the bayou, but to keep within hailing distance of each other, and return on the evening train. One young gentleman became so engrossed in the sport as not to notice that his watch had stopped. He heard his friends halloo, but on consulting his time-piece concluded to keep on a little longer, as the perch were biting nicely.

At length he gathered up his tackle and sought the rendezvous where the party had taken dinner together, and from whence they were to depart for the station. To his surprise he found his friends gone. Taking the track through the bush by which they had come, he followed it until he came to a point where it diverged. Unhappily, he took the wrong trail, and found, too late, that it was only a hog path, and led nowhere in particular. Night was coming on, and the wilderness of canebreak and briar by which he was surrounded grew more and more dense. He threw away his fish as cumbersome, and bethought himself how to spend a night in the forest. He had neither knife, pistol, or matches. He says the sensation of terror that crept upon him at this time is utterly indescribable, and can only be experienced by one lost for the first time in a trackless forest. He encountered numerous snakes of various kinds, but gave them a wide berth. Afraid to sleep on the ground, he climed a tree just before dark, and sat in a crotch all night, not daring to sleep lest he should tumble off, and yet so weary, worn and weak from hunger, thirst, and fatigue, as scarcely to be able to keep awake. A heavy shower had fallen during the afternoon, and his clothing was completely water-soaked. He could plainly hear the cries of animals and the hootings of owls around him the livelong night, and it seemed as though the dawn would never come.

At length daylight appeared and he left his perch more dead than alive, to resume his hunt for the railroad track. Happily he came upon it about 9 o'clock, and after walking several miles, reached the station building at Ten Mile Bayou, where he obtained some breakfast. There being no trains on the road that day, he was compelled to foot it to Hopefield, opposite Memphis, ten miles distant, where he arrived a little after dinner, with torn clothes, scratched limbs and in a dilapidated condition generally. He is quite out of conceit of Arkansas and its accommodations for travelers, and proposes that the fish in her bayous shall remain undisturbed in the future, so far as he is concerned.

Meeting of the Thirteenth District Grant and Colfax Club.

A meeting of this Club was held last evening at its headquarters, No. 206 Eighth-avenue. Quite a large audience was present, and some fine music was given by Robertson's Seventy-ninth Regiment Band.

After a short address by the President of the Club, Ex-Senator WARWICK, of California, was introduced, who reviewed the condition of the country before, during and after the war, and showed what had been done by the Republican Party. The speaker also referred to the Democratic nominations. Mr. SEYMOUR, he said, had declined the nomination for President on account of ill-health. If he ever succeeded in reaching the Presidential chair the excitement and worry incidental to the position would certainly kill him in a year or two. Then Mr. BLAIR would become President. [Hisses.] Now, who could hesitate to choose between these two. Gen. GRANT'S motto is: "Deeds not words;" BLAIR'S: "Words not deeds." Mr. WARWICK also spoke of the unmerited abuse heaped on Gen. BUTLER by the Democratic Party, and of the services rendered to his country by Gen. SICKLES, the mention of whose name was received with applause.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY was next introduced. He said that he should confine himself to one question—the financial condition of the country. Mr. GREELEY first read those portions of the resolutions adopted by the Republican and Democratic Conventions referring to the payment of the public debt. The Republicans, he said, denounced repudiation, both in the letter and the spirit, while the Democrats said the public debt should be paid in currency, or, in fact, in promises to pay. We now owe, said the speaker, about $2,500,000,000. Great Britain owes a great deal more than this, yet the annual charges on her debt are far less than ours. She pays something less than 3 per cent. per annum in interest; we pay 6 per cent. And yet the English bonds sell very nearly at par, while ours can be bought in Europe at something like 70 cents. on the dollar. The reason of this is that the capitalist believes the English debt will be paid, while he has some doubt about ours. Since the Democratic platform has been made public, this distrust has increased, and it will continue to increase until the Republicans are firmly established in power. The interest on our debt, said Mr. GREEELY, is made payable in coin—of that there is no doubt; but how is it that nothing was said in the act about paying the principal in coin? The reason is that the Government in any of its loan acts never made such a provision. It was always understood that its debts were payable in coin. A dollar meant a dollar in coin. There is no other dollar. The debt contracted in 1812 was so paid, principal and interest. Some capitalists, when the present loan was contracted, did doubt as to how it was to be paid, and wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. CHASE—a great man, be he of what party he may [cheers]—and Mr. CHASE said that undoubtedly it was intended to pay the Five-twenties in the same manner that all other loans raised by the Government had been paid—namely, in coin. Mr. GREELEY then went on to speak of the best method of paying our debt. It was desirable, he said, to reduce the taxes, but this must not be done to the injury of our credit. If our credit was firmly established, we could, as fast as the five-twenties fell due, pay them by the issue of a new loan at 4 per cent., or, pherhaps, less. The saving of interest would be many millions per annum. The resources of our country were amply sufficient to pay off the whole debt in time, though we must not expect it to be done in a hurry. In conclusion, Mr. GREELEY warned his hearers of the fatal consequences which would befall us should the national credit ever become seriously impaired.

Mr. GREELEY'S address was listened to with attention, and was frequently interrupted by applause.

After a short and characteristic speech by Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER, in which he paid his compliments to Messrs. SEYMOUR and BLAIR, the meeting adjourned.

Base-Ball.

MUTUAL VS. IRVINGTON.

The following is the score of the game played by the above Clubs at Irvington July 24, 1868:

MUTUAL.	O.	R.	IRVINGTON.	O.	R.
McMahon, r. f.	1	7	Lewis, l. f.	3	2
Devyr, s. s.	2	5	H. Campbell, r. f.	2	1
Flanly, 2d b.	7	2	Mills, s. s.	3	2
Bearman, 1st b.	3	5	Lines, c. f.	3	2
Wolters, p.	2	5	M. Campbell, 1st b.	2	3
Jewett, c.	3	4	Buckley, c.	3	2
Stockman, 3d b.	6	3	Eaton, 3d b.	2	1
Swandell, c. f.	0	7	Beanes, 2d b.	5	0
Shreeves, l. f.	3	3	Bailey, p.	4	1
Totals	27	41	Totals	27	14

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th	9th.
Mutual	4	1	8	16	2	3	2	0	5—41
Irvington	1	1	4	1	3	3	1	0	0—14

FLY CATCHES—Mutual, 8; Irvington, 14.
UMPIRE—Mr. J. Monk, of the Atlantic Club.
Time of game, three hours.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

LOYAL LEAGUE CLUB.—This Club met last evening at their rooms in Madison-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, the President in the chair. The Chairman announced that, owing to the resolution of Congress to adjourn, no action would be taken on that subject, which was one of the questions the meeting had been convened to consider. A committee was then appointed to prepare a report embodying various reforms in the Naturalization laws, after which the meeting adjourned.

SUICIDE.—An unknown man was yesterday afternoon observed loitering about on the pier at the foot of Fifth-street, contemplating the motion of the water in the East River; but at about 3 o'clock he was seen to take off his hat and coat and lay them down. A moment afterward, before any one could prevent him, the unknown threw himself into the river, and was carried away by the tide. The clothes were taken possession of by the Police, and are now at the Eleventh Precinct Stationa, waiting identification.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—To-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, there will be a public temperance meeting in the Forsyth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, (near Division-street) on which occasion Captain HART, of the Harbor (Metropolitan) Police, will deliver a lecture, relating some of his peculiar experiences as a Police officer, and the lessons taught by them. A very large audience is expected to be present.

ANOTHER BATHER DROWNED.—THOMAS C. DOYBEL, a boy, of No. 84 Charlton-street, while bathing last evening in the North River, at the foot of Charlton-street, was seized with cramps, and drowned before assistance could be rendered. The body was finally recovered and taken to the boy's late residence, where it will remain to await the action of the Coroner.

ACCIDENT ON FOURTH-STREET.—About 6 o'clock last evening, JOHN FEDERLA, aged 9, of No. 33 Laurens-street, while crossing at the corner of Fourth and Mercer streets, was run over by a horse and cart, and badly injured. He was taken home by his sister, who happened to be with him at the time of the accident.

FIRE IN WEST TENTH-STREET.—Shortly before 6 o'clock last evening, a fire was discovered in the stable in the rear of No. 294 West Tenth-street, but was speedily extinguished, causing but trifling damage to the property.

THE STEAMBOAT PROVIDENCE.—This evening the steamboat *Providence*, of the Bristol line, having been properly repaired of the injuries sustained in her late mishap on the Sound, resumes her place on the line, sailing at 5 P. M.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An elderly woman, name unknown, died suddenly yesterday at a house in Sixty-fifth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. The Coroner was notified.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

PARIS, Friday, July 24.

Specie is flowing to the Bank of France. According to the official statement published to-day over the signature of the officers of the Bank, the amount of bullion in vault is fully ten and a half millions francs greater than at last report.

LONDON, Friday, July 24—11:20 A. M.

Consols opened at 94⅞ for money and account.

American Securities opened at the following prices:
United States Five-twenty Bonds....72¾@72⅞
Erie Railway Shares....43¾

FRANKFORT, Friday, July 24—11:20 A. M.

United States Bonds are quoted this morning at 76⅝@76¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 24—11:20 A. M.

COTTON—The usual circulars issued under the authority of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association contain the following statistics and remarks on the Cotton market for the week: The total sales up to last evening have been only about 45,000 bales, of which number 10,000 bales were taken by exporters and 3,000 on speculation. The market has been generally heavy, with a downward tendency, and the quotations of American descriptions, as compared with last week, show a decline of fully ⅛d. ℔ lb. The following are the authorized quotations:
Middling Uplands, 10⅞d.; last week, 11⅛d.
Middling Orleans, 10⅞d.@11d.; last week, 11⅛d.

The small sales during the week have not equaled the arrivals, and the total stock of all sorts, in port and on shipboard, has increased to 802,000 bales. There is a slight falling off in the stock of American Cotton, and the amount on hand is about 320,000 bales, against 329,000 last week.

The market to-day opens steady and with rather more doing. Quotations are unchanged. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens quiet at the following quotations: Corn, 35s. ℔ quarter for new Mixed Western. Wheat—California White, 12s. 6d. ℔ cental; No. 2 Red Western, 11s. Barley, 5s. 1d. ℔ bushel. Oats, 3s. 9d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 43s. 6d. per 504 lbs. Flour, 29s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 106s. ℔ tierce for extra Prime Mess. Pork, 75s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 65s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 57s. for American fine. Bacon, 47s. 6d. for Cumberland Cut.

LONDON, Friday, July 24—11:20 A. M.

Common Resin, 5s. 9d. ℔ cwt. Tallow, 44s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Turpentine, 27s. ℔ cwt. Petroleum, 1s. 5½d. for Refined, and 1s. for Spirits. Cloverseed, 53s. Calcutta Linseed, 63s. 6d. Linseed Oil, £31 15s. Linseed Cakes, £11 for thin oblong for feeding.

LONDON, Friday, July 24—1:20 P. M.

American Securities are now quoted as follows:
United States Five-twenty Bonds....72¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares....95½
Erie Railway Shares....43¾
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Shares....41

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 24—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The market is steady at the following quotations:
Middling Uplands....10⅞d.
Middling Orleans....11d.

The total stock of Cotton at sea *en route* to this port is estimated at 761,000 bales, of which 13,000 bales are on the way from the United States.

Advices from Manchester state that the market for Yarns and Fabrics is steady.

LONDON, Friday, July 24—1:20 P. M.

Linseed Cakes have advanced 10s., and are now quoted at £11 10s. Linseed Oil has declined to £31.

ANTWERP, Friday, July 24—1:20 P. M.

PETROLEUM—The market is flat and prices are nominal; Standard White, 51f. 50c.

LONDON, Friday, July 24—5 P. M.

CONSOLS close at 94⅞ for both money and the account.

American securities close at the following quotations:
U. S. Five-twenty Bonds....72¾
Erie Railway Shares....43¾
Illinois Central....95½

FRANKFORT, Friday, July 24.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 76⅝@76¾ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Friday, July 24.

The Bourse closed dull. Rentes, 70f. 7c.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 24—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed easier at a slight decline in prices, viz.:
Middling Uplands....10¾d.
Middling Orleans....10⅞d.

The sales of the day have footed up 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn has advanced 3d. and is now quoted at 35s. 3d. ℔ quarter for New Mixed Western. Barley, 5s. 1d. ℔ bushel. Oats, 3s. 9d. ℔ bushel. Peas have advanced 6d., the last sales being made at 44s. ℔ quarter for Canadian. Flour closed heavy, and has declined to 28s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef 106s. ℔ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 75s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess Lard, 65s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 57s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 47s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

LONDON, Friday, July 24—5 P. M.

Resin, 5s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for Common North Carolina. Tallow on the spot 44s. 3d. ℔ cwt.; to arrive, 44s. 6d. Turpentine, 27s. ℔ cwt. Clover Seed, 52s. ℔ cwt. for American Red. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 5½d. ℔ gallon; Spirits, 1s. Sugar, to arrive, 25s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Calcutta Linseed, 63s. 6d. Linseed Oil, £31 ℔ ton. Linseed Cakes have advanced to £11 15s. per cwt. Whale Oil, £36 ℔ ton.

ANTWERP, Friday, July 24.

Petroleum has declined to 51f. for Standard White.

Domestic Markets.

OSWEGO, Friday, July 24.

The inquiry for FLOUR was more active to-day, and a fair amount of business was done at previous quotations: sales, 25,000 bbls. at $9 75 for No. 1 Spring; $11 for Amber Winter; $12 for White, and $13 for Double Extra. The market for WHEAT is rather quiet, but few sales having been made; sales 8,500 bushels at $2 20 for Amber Michigan, and $2 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring. CORN in good demand, and held higher and firmer; sales this morning at $1 02. Other Grains inactive, and prices unchanged. CORN MEAL firm and active at $2 30 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED quiet and firm; Shorts, $21 ℔ ton; Shipstuffs steady at $25@$26 ℔ ton; Middlings, $35 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 8c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson. LAKE IMPORTS—45,575 bushels Corn, 588,200 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—500 bushels Wheat, 32,757 bushels Corn, 396,150 feet Lumber. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 64c.; to New-York, 52c.; to Albany, 42c.

CHICAGO, Friday, July 24.

FLOUR quiet; Spring Extras, $7@$10 25. WHEAT dull at $1 95 for No. 1; No. 2 since 'Change, sold at $1 72½. CORN in fair speculative demand; sales of No. 1, in the afternoon, at 93½c.; No. 2 at 92c. OATS dull at 69c.; seller August at 50c. RYE quiet at $1 15 for No. 1, and $1 10 for No. 2 in store. BARLEY dull; sample lots $2 20@$2 25 on the track. MESS PORK firmer at $28 25@$28 37½. LARD firm, at the close 17¼c. was refused. Dry Salted SHOULDERS unchanged; Summer cured, 9c. BEEF CATTLE steady; common Cows, $5 25@$5 87½; fair to medium light Steers, $6@$6 75. LIVE HOGS quiet; light, $7 87½@$8 25; fair to choice, $8 40@$9 35. LAKE FREIGHTS very dull; Corn to Buffalo, 3c. RECEIPTS to-day—2,400 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 87,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 85,000 bushels Corn, 3,800 Live Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 24.

TOBACCO steady and unchanged. HEMP active; undressed, $1 30@$1 40; dressed, $2 40. FLOUR dull and unchanged; Superfine $5 5@$6 25. WHEAT rather active; Choice Fall Red, $2 20@$2 25; Prime to strictly Choice, $2 18@$2 19. CORN firm but unchanged. OATS declining and unsettled; New, 61c.@66c.; Old scarce, at 78c.@82c. RYE declining; sales at $1 10. PROVISIONS firmer; there is a better feeling in the market. MESS PORK, $28 75@$29. BACON—Shoulders, 12¾c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c.@17c. Plain Canvassed HAMS, 16½c.; do., loose, 16c.; Sugar-Cured, 19c.@21½c. LARD—Choice keg, 19c. WHISKY in good demand at $2 25. CATTLE in good demand; Inferior to Choice, $3@$6 75, gross. SHEEP unchanged. RECEIPTS to-day—300 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 24.

FLOUR firm, supply light; Family $9 75@$10. WHEAT in good demand at $2@$2 10 for Nos. 2 and 1; Winter supply light; the quality of new Wheat coming is poor. CORN dull at 88c., ear and shelled. OATS firm and scarce; old 80c.; new, sales at at 65c. RYE steady at $1 50@$1 55. COTTON dull and nominal; 31c. for Middling. MESS PORK held higher; sales at $28 25. LARD firm, held at 18c.; sales at 17¾c. BULK MEATS dull; sales Shoulders at 11¾c.; Packed Sides offered at 13½c. BACON dull; Clear Rib and Clear Sides at 16¼c.@16¾c. HAMS steady; Sweet Cured in good demand at 19½c.@20½c. Gold, 142¾, buying. Money easy.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, July 24.

TOBACCO—Sales 56 hhds. Lugs at $7 25@$9; Common to Medium Leaf, $9 75@$14 75; Fair, $16 50. WHEAT, $1 85@$1 90. CORN, 95c.@96c. OATS, New 50c.; Old, 83c. RYE, $1 40@$1 50. FLOUR—Superfine, $6 50; Fancy, $11 50. MESS PORK, $28 25. LARD—18c. BACON—Shoulders and Clear Rib Sides, 16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 12c.; Clear Sides, 16c. COTTON—30c. for middling.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 24.

FLOUR dull; Superfine, $7 50@$8 25; Extras, $8 25@$9 25; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $9 50@$11 25; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $10@$12; Fancy, $12@$14. WHEAT market better; Good and Prime Red, $2 23@$2 30. RYE, $1 60@$1 65. CORN dull; Mixed Western, $1 18@$1 19. OATS unchanged at 85c.@88c. for Western; 87c.@88c. for Pennsylvania. CLOVERSEED, $8 62@$9. FLAXSEED, $2 50@$2 62. Other articles unchanged.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 24.

RECEIPTS—Corn, 30,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels; Flour, 1,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 100,000 bushels. FREIGHTS unchanged. FLOUR inactive. WHEAT dull and almost nominal. CORN—Condition generally warm; sales 8,000 bushels Prime No. 1 at 98c., and per sample small lots at 97c. OATS offered at 74½c., to arrive, nominally at 75c., on the spot very dull. Other articles unchanged.

TOLEDO, Friday, July 24.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT—Fresh sales of New Amber Michigan at $2. CORN active, firm and advanced 1c.; sales, fresh receipts No. 1 at 94c., regular, 93c. OATS advanced 1c.; sales, No. 1 at 71c. RYE, $1 30. LAKE FREIGHTS quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 1,500 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—9,000 bushels Corn, 3,500 bushels Oats.

MEMPHIS, Friday, July 24.

COTTON dull and nominal; receipts, 5 bales; exports, 29; receipts of the week, 35; exports, 56; stock, 467 bales. FLOUR dull; Superfine $7@$7 50. WHEAT, $1 80@$1 90. CORN, 95c.@$1. OATS, 70c.@75c. MESS PORK, $28 50. LARD, 18½c.@19½c. BACON—Shoulders, 13¼c.; Clear Sides, 17c.@17½c.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, July 24.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT unsettled; No. 1, sales at $2 14; No. 2 at $1 74. OATS advancing and scarce; sales at 72c. for No. 2. CORN unsettled; sales at 90c. for No. 2. RECEIPTS to-day—200 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 24.

A heavy fall of rain has restricted business, and there is not much doing. COTTON dull and unchanged. FLOUR—New held very firm; receipts light; Old dull and nominal. Grain market unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, July 24.

COTTON—Receipts of the week, 298 bales; exports coastwise, 1,342 bales; none foreign; stock 808 bales; 1,008 bales have been added since the last statement as damaged Cotton recovered from the ship *Consul*.

GALVESTON, Texas, Friday, July 24.

COTTON—Receipts, 158 bales; exports to New-York, 593 bales; sales, 52 bales; stock, 156 bales; Good Ordinary, 18½c.@18¾c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 24.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 99; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26¾; Reading Railroad, 47¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 52¾. Gold, 143.

[Advertisement.]

One thousand windows and doors all left open sufficient for ventilation, and still your house is burglar-proof. The Burglar Alarm Telegraph gives instant alarm if either is moved from its place. A pamphlet with ten or twelve hundred names, and testimonials of those who are using it, sent free. E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

KEEP SHADY.—To avoid the disastrous effects of the season it is necessary to keep cool; to keep cool you should wear one of KNOX'S Hats; to buy a Knox Hat you have only to call at his popular salesroom, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., and you will be promptly accommodated. This is a seasonable hint that should not be neglected.

[Advertisement.]

Mosquito Nets and Patent Portable Canopy, at KELLY'S Custom Store, No. 448 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Antwerp	July 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Cella	July 25	New-York	London.
Iowa	July 25	New-York	Glasgow.
Europe	July 25	New-York	Havre.
Smidt	July 25	New-York	Bremen.
Circassian	July 25	New-York	Bremen.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY

Mails for France, via Havre and Brest, by the *Europe*, close at the General Post Office at 8 A. M.

Mails for Europe, via Liverpool, by the *City of Antwerp*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, on pier No. 45 North River to 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Rising Star, for Aspinwall and California—For Aspinwall—Lieut.-Com. Walter Albert, J. G. Levy, Mrs. Norman Ames, Geo. S. Gates, Lieut.-Com. C. Babcock, J. de Castro, W. H. Bronson, W. A. Morgan, H. A. Baker, Jos. Butterworth, H. N. Stevenson, T. J. Sirmes, Lieut. N. M. Dyer, T. N. Trevor, J. Sabbott, J. A. Hawke, E. Carrill, Robt. Wyhe, James Brodie, W. S. Southwick, Robt. Thompson, Wm. Brodie, George Hersey, K. Kerrow, John Henderson, David Graham, W. J. Mooney, John A. Langdon, Justin Turner, Alexander Barr, Jacob Hills, Thomas Brown, Leander Conklin, Jno. E. Hoffman, W. Alexander, B. Leaupp. *For California*—G. C. Shreve, wife, 3 children and nurse, Mrs. Thomas and child, Miss Pomeroy, Mrs. Keller and 2 children, Miss Caroline Cohn, W. R. and W. H. Allen, Miss Lorrine Allen, John Murdoch, J. D. Hammond and wife, Mrs. M. A. Ames, Miss E. Wells, Miss Alice Nugent, Miss Annie S. Shipley, Julien S. Ogden, J. M. Taylor, Andrew Taster, John Sewar, wife and child, Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. J. Weilar and 2 children, Mrs. McDermott, Mrs. S. P. Dean, Mrs. A. Manchester, Mrs. W. F. Kippan and daughter, Miss Crooke, Mr. Anderson, James Steel, M. Neil, C. D. Bray, Julius Mahler, Mrs. R. C. Johnson, G. H. Kearney, C. D. Foss, Mrs. Rigby and daughter, Mrs. P. Organ and child, Miss Mankerns, Frederick Vernon, S. N. Collins, Miss Kate Curry, Asa Walker, Mrs. J. L. Robinson and child, Jas. Kirkland, W. Haker, wife, sister, cousin, nurse and 3 children, Mrs. Mohlson and child, I. J. Davis, G. C. Pearson, wife and child, M. S. Greenbaum, L. K. Goolfman, Mrs. C. Goodman, A. Guerrero and wife, G. Burningham, P. P. Shaw and son, A. L. Crowder, G. Watson and wife, G. Hewitt, Mrs. J. G. Snow, Mrs. Lameraux and child, Mrs. S. A. Master and maid, B. Bornovan, wife and daughter, L. B. Dinkelspiel, wife and 2 children, Capt. Chas. E. Mudry, C. M. Laughlin and wife, H. M. Seaman and wife, Miss E. Riversmith, Mrs. Midd, A. M. Simpson, wife and child and servant, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. C. Bukrel, J. Skeel, J. Watson, wife, daughter and 2 children, E. P. Best, E. G. Smith and wife, A. Watson, Leonard Storror, John A. Laven, M. D. R. Venable, G. W. Dent, Herschel Main, W. A. Eckerly, W. H. Rector, H. Hugh, Jones Godfrey, Clark N. Briggs, wife, daughter and 4 children, E. Shaw, wife and child, John Welch and wife, Miss M. Shea, L. Parker and lady, Mrs. T. G. Beity and 2 children, L. B. Mohr, wife, 2 servants and 3 children, Bishop E. M. Marvin, Miss Alice Dorrance, J. B. Peck, E. W. Peet, Edward Gray, Jas. A. Brown, S. Sherkauff and wife, G. H. Wheeler, wife and child, B. F. McDowell, J. H. Congdon, Miss T. M. Sherman, D. Monroe, H. H. Freeman, Philo Jacoby, Mrs. J. C. Parks, G. W. Fuller, J. S. Hamilton, and a large number in second cabin and steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 24—*In steamship Weser, from Bremen*—Mrs. E. Rose, children and servants, L. E. Schmieder, J. Kaufmann, E. R. Munder, Miss C. Newberger, J. H. Flecheimer, Mrs. T. Hunt and child, A. Stahl, W. Reitmeyer, J. Wolters, L. and T. Naldes, J. Ballette, J. Barson, J. Pollock, W. French, W. Steinhouer, Hy. Mohmann and sister, E. Greverins, P. Wiebe, John Peter, Miss J. Garb, W. Wagner, J. Speck, Mr. and Mrs. H. Reishenbach, E. Schmidtborn, P. Foger, E. Beirhaus, Mr. and Mrs. W. Schatz, A. Woernle, F. Bettmann, J. Frautwein, C. Voelcker, J. Schmidt, Mr. and Mrs. A. Frey, Mr. and Mrs. C. Vichmeister and children, Mr. and Mrs. N. Max and children, J. Simberg, A. Gaiz, H. Stahlkamp, Mrs. E. Paul, F. Schleunes, G. Schutte, B. Stamm, A. Schroder, Mr. and Mrs. H. Biermann, Miss L. Koch, M. Schall, G. Kreiss, C. Korber, S. Goldmann, F. Harpeles, Miss A. Thompson and sisters, Miss M. d'Arey, W. Gronewes, E. Kommer, S. Freund.

JULY 24—*In steamship Columbia, from Glasgow*—James W. Hindshaw, Mrs. Rice, James Murdock, John J. Morton, Mrs. Wallace, Miss Jane Henderson, Chas. G. Ewing, Mrs. Peattie, John Devlin, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew McCart, John Gilland, Mr. Smith, Miss Law.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 49 | Sun sets.... 7 23 | Moon sets.... 11 16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 11 36 | Gov. Island.. 12 27 | Hell Gate .. 1 49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 24.

Cleared.

Steamships Rising Star, Conner, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Mary Sanford, Moore, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Iowa, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Virginia, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool, National Steamship Co.; Europe, (Br.,) Lemaire, Havre, G. Mackenzie; Circassian, Ellis, Bremen, Ruger Bros.; Smidt, (N. G.,) Raeschen, Bremen, Thiele, Metz & Co.; Cella, (Br.,) Gleadell, London, Howland & Aspinwall; Chester, Jones, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ships Storkens, (Norw.,) Bonnevie, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Abbotsford, (Br.,) Cooper, Valparaiso, Snow & Burgess; Eugenia, (N. G.,) Chambley, Antwerp, Fabbri & Chauncey.

Barks James Davidson, (Br.,) Campbell, London, J. C. McArthur; Noe, (Ital.,) Cacace, Cork or Falmouth for orders, A. P. Agresti; Agra, (Br.,) Tullmore, St. John, N. B., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Adelaide, Phinney, Cadiz, A. P. Francia; Early Morn, (Br.,) Knowles, Boston, S. P. Spinney.

Brigs Harvest Queen, (Br.,) Scholtz, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; Saxon, (Br.,) Green, St. John's, N. F., R. P. Currie; J. R. Nevius, (Br.,) Perkins, Cow Bay, Brett, Son & Co.; Omega, (Br.,) McInnis, Cow Bay, C. B. Swain.

Schooners Henry Gibbs, Snow, Providence, Ferguson & Wood; Fannie Fern, Saunders, Pawtucket; E. W. Leggett, Porter, Norfolk, Va., Laraway & Plymer; Gov. J. T. Smith, Crowell, Alexandria, Baker & Dayton; Bilow, (Br.,) Fougere, St. John's, N. F., B. F. Small & Co.; D. W. Sanders, Davis, Little River, S. C., Thomas & Holmes; Hy. Remsen, Allen, Bridgeport, Heyerdelt, Schimberg & Co.; S. A. Mount, Young, Providence, Stranahan & Ferguson; J. M. Lewis, Kempton, Jacksonville, C. M. Hardy; C. C. Warren, Smith, Para, B. J. Wenberg.

Sloops Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, Stranahan & Ferguson; Active, Miller, Hamburg, Conn., G. K. Rackett & Bro.

Arrived.

Steamship Weser, (N. G.,) Wenke, Bremen July 11, and Southampton 14th, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and 719 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Experienced strong westerly winds up to the Banks; since light variable winds and fog. July 17, lat. 50 N., lon. 17 W., passed steamship Scotia, hence for Liverpool. 20th, lat. 47 N., lon. 46 W., passed 4 large icebergs. 23d, at 5 A. M., lat. 41½, lon. 64, passed steamship Hammonia, hence for Hamburg.

Steamship Columbia, (Br.,) Carnaghan, Glasgow July 10, via Londonderry 11th, with mdse. and 244 passengers to Henderson Bros. Had strong westerly winds to Cape Race; latter part light variable winds with much fog throughout the passage. July 22, 180 miles E. of Nantucket, spoke brigantine Julia Lingley, of St. John, N. B., bound W.

Steamship Crescent City, Holmes, New-Orleans July 18, and the Bar 19th, at 2 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to Samuel Stevens. July 24, off Cape May, spoke schr. Franklin, of Baltimore, from Indianola for New-York.

Steamship Brunette, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamer Doris, Almy, Bristol.

Ship William Frothingham, Qualey, Havre 40 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. Had thick weather, with light winds and calms, during the passage. Lat. 44, lon. 45, saw 42 large icebergs. The W. F. has been 14 ds. west of lon. 60.

Ship E. C. Scranton, Williams, Liverpool June 18, with mdse. to Lawrence, Giles & Co. From lat. 49 to 47 N., lon. 45 to 48, passed several icebergs. July 15, at 8 A. M., lat. 41 45 N., lon. 59 50 W., exchanged signals with steamship Bellona, hence for Havre; 23d, at 8 P. M., 90 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steamship Minnesota, hence for Liverpool.

Bark Regina, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Harvey, Liverpool 50 ds., with mdse. to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Experienced a succession of heavy gales from W. N. W. to W. S. W. up to the Banks; since had light easterly winds and calms; has had a pilot on board 4 ds.; saw a number of icebergs in lat. 46 and from lon. 40 to 45.

Bark Ydale, (Norw.,) Jonassen, Newcastle, Eng., March 31, via Plymouth, Eng., May 6, with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Put into Plymouth leaky. April 23, had heavy westerly gales with much rain; up to the Banks had fine weather, with light easterly winds and calms; passed Sable Island July 10, and has since had thick fog every day.

Bark Nonpariel, (of Boston,) Flinn, Marseilles June 2, with mdse. to James Henry. Passed Gibraltar June 10. Has had light baffling winds and fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Neponset, of Boston, Tracey, Gibara 13 days, with sugar and fustic to Miller & Houghton. Has been 5 days north of Hatteras, and had light S. E. and E. winds and calms entire passage. Left in port Brig Annie M. Knight, of Yarmouth, Me., to sail Aug. 1 for New-York.

Brig Cambridge, (Br.,) Smith, St. John's, N. B., 13 ds., with lumber to P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Schr. Marian Gage, (of Philadelphia,) Brower, Mobile, 28 ds., with cotton to E. D. Hurlburt & Co. Had light N. E. winds the entire passage, and has been 6 days N. of Hatteras, June 30, Mobile Bar bearing N. N. W. 80 miles, spoke schr. Don, of and from Mobile for Havana, under jury masts, and the crew sick, having, on 23d of June, in the Gulf, had a heavy gale from N. E. and lost her fore and mainmast, and part of her deck load of lumber; was putting back to Mobile to repair. July 17, lat. 34, lon. 77 22, spoke schr. J. L. Lee, from Philadelphia for St. Marys, Ga.

Schr. Elias Moore, (of Nyack, N. Y.,) De Groot, Manzanilla 18 days, with merchandise to A. R. Barthold; has been 4 days north of Hatteras; had light southeast winds entire passage; sailed in company with brig Chas. Poole, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) for New-York.

Schr. Amos Briggs, Knapp, Providence for Haverstraw.

Schr. T. H. Seymour, Burgess, Elizabethport, for Boston Harbor, L. I.

Schr. Artist, Godfrey, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. A. H. Brown, Pierce, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Chas. S. Hulse, Searle, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. D. Buckley, Robbins, Norwich, for New-Brunswick.

Schr. Alabama, Gardner, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Elisha I. Smith, Harvey, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Potter and Hooper, Bradbury, Bristol for Haverstraw.

Schr. Ridgewood, Derickson, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Carrie S. Webb, Day, Georgetown, S. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr. J. A. Rider, Rider, Jacksonville Keys, with naval stores, &c., to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Jabez L. White, Bayles, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Thos. P. Smith, Bowman, New-Bedford, for Rondout.

Schr. Horizon, Newman, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Reading Railroad No. 67, Grainer, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Adeline Townsend, Townsend, Richmond 6 ds., with railroad iron to master.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Barber, Providence.
Schr. R. Jane, Soule, Fall River.
Schr. J. W. Ponder, Wheeler, New-Bedford.
Schr. Geo. H. Davis, Dewart, Newburg, for Norwich.
Schr. Willie Martin, Lewis, Albany, for Boston.
Schr. Wave, Hubbard, Trenton, for Hartford.
Schr. Joseph, Corwin, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.
Schr. Geo. Downing, Mott, Glen Cove.
Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Williams, Boston.
Schr. Surf, Shaw, Nantucket, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Maria E. Hearn, Morrell, Stamford, for Albany.
Schr. S. S. Tyler, Pratt, Rondout, for Hartford.
Schr. Annie, Oldenburg, Rondout, for Roslyn.
Schr. Commerce, Tyler, Rondout, for Newport.
Schr. Lacon, Thomas, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Abby Gale, Rider, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. D. N. & E. Kelly, Kelly, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Rondout, for Providence.
Schr. Madagascar, Cozzens, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Martha Jane, Mott, Rondout, for Providence.
Schr. Herburt Manton, Crowell, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Golden Rule, Overton, Rondout, for Pawtucket.
Schr. David Watson, Jones, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. D. L. Sturges, Taylor, Virginia.
Schr. Henry Cole, Petersen, Virginia.
Schr. E. R. Kirk, Burnett, Alexandria.
Schr. Edwin, Cramer, Alexandria.
Schr. Wm. Capes, Baker, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Dart, Johnson, Elizabethport, for Stamford.
Schr. California, Gale, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.
Schr. Brilliant, Wass, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.
Schr. Brave, Snow, Hartford.
Schr. Joseph E. Potts, Fabins, Fall River.
Schr. Frederick, Pendleton, Fall River.
Schr. Entire, Kenny, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Jas. Rogers, May, Port and Conn.
Schr. Gun Roch, Rowe, New-Haven.
Schr. Washington, Tiffany, Fall River.
Schr. Neptune, Jones, New-Haven.
Schr. Mail, Mead, Greenwich.
Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Lockwood, Oyster Bay.
Schr. Cornelia, Carroll, Mystic for New-Brunswick.
Schr. Success, Richards, Providence for Rondout.
Schr. Oscar Cachen, Hobbie, Stamford.

BELOW—Ship Freedom, Bradley, Newport, Eng., June 9.

WIND—At sunset, S., cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 24—Arr. steamer McClellan, from Baltimore; bark Fredonia, from Fayal; brig Aid, from Goree.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 24—Arr. schr. Dauntless, from Orchilla, with guano, and sailed again at noon.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 22—Arr. schrs. Emily A. Bartle, Calais, for Philadelphia; J. S. Detwiler, Newburyport, for Philadelphia; Vernal, Kenduskeag, for Providence; Maggie Bell, Richmond, for Providence; P. S. Lindsley, Saco, for New-York; Flora, Ellsworth, for Providence; Ann, Sullivan, for New-York; Evelyn, Oneida, Lady Ellen, Philadelphia, for Boston; Simaloo, Philadelphia, for Portland; W. H. Macy, Philadelphia, for Portsmouth; J. H. Harris, Philadelphia, for Boston; David Faust, Boston, for Georgetown; Caroline, Calais, for New-York; James Tilden, Elizabethport, for Boston; G. A. Hayden, Middletown, for Boston; Evergreen, Philadelphia, for Saugus; John A. Griffin, Boston, for Charleston, S. C.; Henry Croskey, Philadelphia, for Marblehead; Lucy Prescott, St. George, N. B., for Providence; Albion, Rockland, for New-York; Alfred Richards, Vinal Haven, for Delaware Breakwater; Acklam, Calais, for New-York; Wm. Wallace, Philadelphia, for Boston; Addie Murchie, Philadelphia, for Rebecca Florence, Provincetown, for Alexandria; Anna Lyons, Alexandria, for Boston; Dwight Davidson, Elizabethport, for Newburyport; Scud, Calais, for New-York; brigs F. Heath, Philadelphia, for Portsmouth; J. H. Cornice, Bangor, for New-York; Guysboro, (Br.,) and sailed, bound E.

July 23—Arr. schrs. Everglade, Calais; E. & L. Corson, Philadelphia, for Boston; Zampa, Rondout, for Boston; John A. Dix, New-York, for Harwich.

Wind from the northward.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Laura White, Cuff, from New-York to Cow Bay, was run into by schr. Clarissa Allen, about 9:30 A. M. yesterday, off Throgs' Point, and had main rigging on both sides carried away, mainsail split, mainmast unshipped and bulwarks stove. Put back to New-York for repairs.

Notice to Mariners.

U. S. LIGHT-HOUSE DEPOT, TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, N. Y., July 23, 1868.

The following buoys have been placed to more fully mark "The Wreck of the Scotland Shoal," viz.: A spar buoy painted black, without a number, about 120 yards seaward of the wreck, in 23 feet of water, to mark the outer limit of the shoal; it must be left on the port hand by vessels bound inward through the "South Bar Channels." A spar buoy painted red, without a number, about 250 yards from the wreck, in 18 feet of water, to mark the inshore limit of the shoal; it must be left on the starboard hand by vessels bound inward through the "Beach Channel." The buoys are in line with each other, the "Wreck of the Scotland Light-vessels," W. N. W. and E. S. E. per compass.

By order of the Light-house Board.

A. LUDLOW CASE, Light-house Inspector Third District

Spoken, &c.

Arracan—ship, from New-York for Bristol, July 15, lat. 42, lon. 50 20.

Jennie Cobb—bark, from Remedios for Falmouth, July 15, lat. 42 12, lon. 48 40.

Thomas—brig, of White Haven, from Cardiff for Bathurst, N. B., June 26, lat. 46, lon. 37 20.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, July 24.—The steamship Denmark, Capt. Thomson, of the National Line, which left New-York July 11, arrived here to-day, and proceeded for Liverpool.

30,000 FRANCS.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.

AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR....LONDON.
WORLD'S FAIR....NEW-YORK.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE....PARIS.

AND WINNER OF THE WAGER OF 30,000 FRANCS!!
($6,000 IN GOLD.)

At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.
FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

SAND-PAPER.

CROMWELL & JONES,
Manufacturers of
EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER,
No. 306 Pearl-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck-slip, New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS ARE OFFERED daily in teas, coffees, mackerel, flour, sugars and all kinds of groceries, at the celebrated cheap cash stores of THOS. R. AGNEW, corner Greenwich and Murray streets, New-York.

KELLEY'S ISLAND WINES.
FRED. S. COZZENS,
NO. 73 WARREN-ST., New-York.

ICE PITCHERS AS LOW AS $4,
For next thirty days, at warerooms of J. L. HARLEM, No. 74 Maiden-lane, near William-st.

THE "ZERO REFRIGERATOR" WAS awarded a medal and diploma by the American Institute, 1867. "It is the best meat and fruit preserver."
ALEX. M. LESLIE, No. 605 6th-av., N. Y.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 449, July 24, 1868.
Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 449.
49, 5, 29, 74, 66, 69, 1, 31, 43, 27, 59, 39.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 450, July 24, 1868.
Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 450.
16, 46, 59, 51, 35, 43, 48, 10, 26, 61, 25.

MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 501, July 24, 1868.
52, 38, 42, 41, 21, 46, 14, 33, 30, 10, 12, 49.

MISSOURI—CLASS No. 502, July 24, 1868.
7, 1, 16, 21, 69, 46, 71, 63, 13, 62, 15.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished in Royal Havana and all legalized lotteries. JACOB CLUTE, Banker and Broker, No. 200 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS GIVE NOTICE that the copartnership of RICHARDSON & QUINBY expired by mutual consent on the 30th June, 1868. Also, that the copartnership of RICHARDSON BROTHERS & CO., expired on the 31st day of May, 1867.

A. B. RICHARDSON,
WM. E. QUIMBY.

NOTICE.—The business will be continued at the old stand, No. 31 Pearl-st., by A. B. RICHARDSON.
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1868.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The firm GREENWALD, HELLENBERG & CO. is by mutual consent THIS DAY dissolved. A. HELLENBERG will continue the business and settle the affairs of the Company.

M. GREENWALD,
A. HELLENBERG,
A. GRABE.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1868.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SCALPEL, NO. 46, CONTAINS two lectures to his private Surgical Class, on Stricture and its instant cure by the Urethrotome, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Inclose 25 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evenings. At No. 42 5th-av.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES at No. 189 William-st., near Beekman.